YOU CAN GET

10 Years' Old P & O Whisky

EVERYWHERE, if you demand it.

Rs. 30 a DOZEN.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,219—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1901.

Milkmaid

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* CALEDONIA	7358	E. H. Gordon	13th April
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7358	E. H. Gordon	4th May
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	18th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	25th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st June
* PERSIA	8003	W. A. Wheler	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	15th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	22nd "
M.L. PERSIA	8003	W. A. Wheler	29th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there or Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 27th March, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st May, 1901.
* IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,149	1st June, 1901.

* She will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 337-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
F. FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,013	on 13th April, 1901.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5026	in May, 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THE ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 425	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,075.	Rs. 675-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,400	" 875.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Mateovich	2,968	23rd April, 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1901.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { England and the Continent

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { America and Australia.

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office) Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said, and Cape Town.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, 12th April, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on TUESDAY, the 16th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on THURSDAY, the 11th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the forenoon or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, MOZAMBIQUE, IBO, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 17th April.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

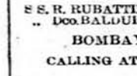
S. S. MERKARA, 3,099 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 11th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th April 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRUNDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
ANNAM	6,208	Sellier	11th Apr., 1901.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1901.
INDUS	6,257	Duchateau	6th June 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. 'SYDNEY," Captain Oubert, 4,232 tons, to sail on or about 1st May, 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th April 1901
" Doo. BALDUINO.	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th May, 1901

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT.

CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

	Tons.		Captains
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2853	26th April, 1901.	S. Anfosso

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets, 4 months.	Return Tickets 6 months.	9 months.	12 months
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	665	905-8	998	1,028-8
2nd "	357-8	550	577-8	665
3rd "	165	"	"	"

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th April, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra,

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN etc. supplied.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANE-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,

Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,

KALKADEVI ROAD BOMBAY.

REFRIGERATORS, ICE BOXES.

KENT'S WELL-KNOWN LONDON MANUFACTURES.

KENT'S ECONOMICAL ICE BOX with glazed Earthenware Tank and Tub, 16" by 13", Rs. 50.

KENT'S BACHELOR'S REFRIGERATOR with Water Tank and Ice Compartment. Lock and Key, 26" by 20", Rs. 120.

KENT'S PORTABLE ICE CHEST, Box Shape with double lid. In four, sizes, 22", 27", 33", and 45", Rs. 70 to Rs. 140.

KENT'S PATENT VENTILATED REFRIGERATOR, Box Shape with single lid, 3 sizes, 22", Rs. 108; 27", Rs. 120; and 33", Rs. 162.

KENT'S COLONIAL VENTILATED REFRIGERATOR, Box Shape, single lid, 3 sizes, 20", Rs. 66; 26", Rs. 96; and 31", Rs. 120.

KENT'S MESS OR CLUB CABINET REFRIGERATOR, fitted with Water Tank and lined with Patent Metal, standing on Castors. Height 51" by 24" by 20" Rs. 260.

TRAVELLER'S ICE BOXES, 11" to 17", Rs. 15-8 to Rs. 30.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BETTER THAN WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SEND FOR PEACOCK BRAND.

TAPP SAUCE

AND 40 VARIETIES OF

CHUTNEY, JELLIES, PICKLES, PRESERVES ETC.

THE BEST STUFF MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

THE INDIAN CHUTNEY MFG. CO.,

36, CHURCH GATE ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

CAKES:

WEDDING CAKES,

BIRTHDAY & CHRISTENING CAKES

OF MAGNIFICENT DESIGNS AND DECORATIONS AT REASONABLE PRICES.

CAKES:

SMALL CAKES, PASTRIES, CHOCOLATS, SWEETS, &c., &c.,

MANUFACTURED DAILY ON THE PREMISES BY COMPETENT EUROPEANS.

ICES.

DELICIOUS ICE CREAMS:

TWO KINDS DAILY.

ORDERS for the above respectfully solicited.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS for Cakes, Confectioneries, Oilman Stores, Wines, &c., receive the personal attention of the Proprietor.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

83 and 85, MEDOWS STREET, and at RAMPART ROAD, Opposite Watson's Hotel.
TELEPHONE NO. 42.

PRICE LIST OF

CIGARETTES.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY OF ADEN.

THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.

REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers.

On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.		Rs.	A.	SMALL SIZES,		Rs.	A.
ROYAL	per 100	4	12	ROYAL	per 100	3	12
EXTRA	"	3	12	EXTRA	"	3	0
IMPERIAL	"	2	12	IMPERIAL	"	2	8
EXTRA FINE GOLD TIPPED	per 50	2	12	FINE	"	2	4
				PRINCESS	"	1	8

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

V. FUCILE & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.
JULES ROBINS O. P.
COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
THOS DUNKIN'S.
&c. &c. &c.

WHISKIES.
ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
GILBEY'S PROVOST.
" SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR.
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c.

WINES.
SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, HOCK, CLARET, BURGUNDY, LIQUEURS.
FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE
HEIDSIECK & Co. E & F CANORS
LO, SICARD, BESTON & HOARD,
&c. &c. &c.

WATCHES

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated, and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL—NICKEL.

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	35	
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalleled Wrist Watch with Strap, The Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	34	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER—STERLING.

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

GOLD WATCHES and LADIES' WATCHES please send for PRICE LIST.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper.
Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE PASTEUR GERM FILTER.

A Simple and Effective Precaution against Enteric (Typhoid) Fever, Cholera, Dysentery, and all Diseases communicated through Water.

THE PASTEUR FILTER.

M. PASTEUR states that he has authorized the association of his name with this Filter, invented and tested in his laboratory, because of his knowledge of its scientific and sanitary value; but that such association with any other filter is simply an abuse of his name, made without his authority and against his wish.

SOLE AGENTS for INDIA:—HEATLY & GRESHAM, Ld., Engineers, CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY AGENTS:—H. S. SMITH & CO.,
BAKEHOUSE LANE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. "ASTON HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chalied or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 20 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain EFFORD will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 9th April, 1901.

NOTICE.

DURING my temporary absence from Bombay, Captain J. J. EFFORD HOLDS MY POWER of ATTORNEY and will act for me in the capacity of Marine Surveyor, and Surveyor to the British Corporation.

J. B. MACFADYEN,

9th April, 1901.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. DADABHOY COOVERJI DAROOWALLA, has contracted to SELL absolutely to our client the property here under described. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of Inheritance, Mortgage, Charge, Gift, Lease, Lien or other-wise are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office in Oriental Buildings (2nd floor), Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same (if any) will be deemed to have been waived.

SHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit land ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of 4th Muswar Pakhady Row, Mazagon, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 816-9 square yards or there abouts, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 177, New No. 11495, Old Survey No. 261, and New Survey No. 3374, and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No 5429 and Street Nos 28-29, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the said Moozawar Pakhady 4th Row, on or towards the West by a passage, on or towards the North by the property of Vizbhoomdas Jadoosa, and on or towards the South by the property of Cawasji Dinshaw and Brothers, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Tenants of the Vendor.—Dated this 9th day of April, 1901.

JAHANJIR AND SEERVAI.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect of which notices have been given, will be placed before the ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation to be held on THURSDAY, the 11th April, 1901, at 3 P.M. :—

62. From Mr. Khurshedji N. Wadia—For obtaining certain information from the Commissioner as regards notices issued for the improvement of houses in Maadvi Ward having Oil Mills in them.

64. From Mr. Hormusji Shapurji Vakil—For requesting the Commissioner to report the amount of taxes demanded and collected in respect of premises declared unfit for human habitation and the grounds for the demand.

65. From Mr. Nanabhai N. Katrak—For requesting the Commissioner to report whether it would be advisable to use motor-car in substitution of horse-traction for Fire-Brigade steamers.

61 & 67. From Mr. Ismail Jan Mahomed (66) For obtaining certain information from the Commissioner as regards the repairs of certain roads specified. (67) For obtaining information from the Commissioner as to the materials used for road repairing.

68 & 69. From Mr. Khurshedji N. Wadia—For drawing attention to the rickety state of a house at Abdul Rahiman Street (69) For obtaining information from the Commissioner as to any setback line in front of houses Nos 154 and 156 to 170, Munjia Bandar Road.

W. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay, 9th April, 1901.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.

☞ PLEASE NOTE:—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of madon.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks, ready laid, between Wathar and Mahableshwar, at Low Rates. BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to H. E. Governor and C.-in-C., 153, Main Street, Poona.

LADIES' GOLD SIGNET RINGS—Monograms, or Crests, carefully and neatly engraved for sealing purposes.—MARCKS AND Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe speedy and efficacious remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c. Re. 1 Per bottle. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ASQUITH & LORD, Opposite Clock Tower.—New Suitings Soft Grey Wool Suits, Rs. 35, Thin Texture, Serge Suits, Rs. 35 New Tropical Wool Suits, Rs. 48, New Cashmere and Cheviot Suitings, China Silk Suitings for hot weather wear.

A GENTLEMAN aged 35 (now in India) with practical experience as MANAGER of a Lancashire Mill Spinning Egyptian, American and Indian cottons, also dyed cottons and merinos, desires change. Apply "A" care of this paper.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to everybody, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MANGOES! Fine MANGOES BOMBAY, Rs. 15 and APPLES AMERICAN Rs. 12 per 100, Cash or V. P.—TUKINA and Co. Bharkot, near Khara Kua.

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True extracts out of numerous testimonials of Batliwalla & Co.'s Cholerol.

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At Re. 1 per Bottle. Discount to the Trade.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

This day WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and neat French-polished blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, crockery and glassware, sweet-toned Mahogany Cottage piano by Marcks & Co, strong built Victoria, handsome bay Waler horse, very fast and good for hill work, set of harness, windproof lamps, carpets, table ornaments, Singer's Sewing Machine etc., the property of C. FLOR Esq. proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 11th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Belle Vue, Maria Hill, Mazagon, the valuable and substantial blackwood and teakwood household furniture, cottage piano by Soundy, nine stops organ by Gilbert, L. Baner & Co. lady's and gent's bicycles, girl's tricycle, Doctor's Brougham, handsome Vis-a-Vis, office Shigram, black Waler horse, harnesses, child's pony, lady's and baba saddles, Mahogany dining table to sit for 10 persons, large size rare shikar oilpaintings, aviary, fish acquarium, large cooking stove, pea fowls, fowl houses, big studio shed, hand and foot sewing Machines by Singer, a large collection of choice rare plants in tubs and pots, etc, the property of W. H. McCANN Esq. Assistant Collector, Salt Revenue, proceeding to England.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VIENNA-MADE NEW IRON SAFES AND FANCY GOODS.

On FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Watson Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, the following:—

An invoice of 9 Vienna made new iron safes by Bruder Hesky on stands of different sizes.

Also Majolica flower vases and table ornaments, terra-cotta figures and busts, best plated ware, leather and plush goods, albums, Japanese tea sets, and wall screens, folding screens, English made statue, pilars and teapoys, large oil paintings, etc.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF 100 BALES BROACH-GINNED GOOD COTTON MARKED G. D. B.

On FRIDAY next, the 12th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba in the Jatha of Messrs. Gill and Co. by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Hiralal Ramgopal—

100 bales Broach-ginned good class cotton.

A deposit of 25 percent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE GIRGAUM BACK ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from Bai Bhicajee, wife of Mr. Burjorjee Dinshaw Lam and Mr. Burjorjee Sorabjee Adenwalla, the Administratrix and Administrator (de bonis non) of the estate and effects of the late Bai Jerbai, widow of Pestonjee Hormusjee Suntoke, and from the said Bai Bhicajee, wife of Mr. Burjorjee Dinshaw Lam, in her own right. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 24th April, 1901 at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned immoveable property, namely:—

All that piece or parcel of land with the bungalow and out houses and all structures standing thereon, situate on the Girgaum Back Road, containing by admeasurement 6350 square yards or thereabouts, bearing D. Ward Nos. 16 to 18 (9), 1613 to 1618 (1 and 2) and Street Nos. 1 to 7 and bearing Collector's old No. 140, new No. 1214, old Survey No. 6 and new Survey No. 7110 and bounded as follows:—i.e., on the east by the property belonging to Muncherjee Cowasjee Daver, on the west by the said Girgaum Back Road, on the north by the property of Nusserwanjee Shapoorjee Parekh, and on the south by Angre's Wadi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mansukhlal Damodher and Jamsetjee, Attorneys for the vendors at their office in Medow Street, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHOJA STREET.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the estate of the late Narotamdas Candas Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on FRIDAY, the 26th day of April, 1901, at 1 p.m., the following landed property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of Government ground with the dwelling house built thereon situate at Khoja Street, in the Registration District of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward G No. 2251, Street Nos. 153, 155, and 157, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 674, new No. 967, old Survey No. 165 and new Survey No. 1357, and admeasuring 166 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, and which is now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor, and bounded on the east by the sweepers' passage, on the west by Khoja Street, on the north by the property of Comrudin Abdulali, and on the south by the property of Syed Cassum Hussein.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th April, 1901.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT SECOND CARPENTER STREET, MAZAGON.

Under instructions from the transferee of mortgage and on account and at the risk of the heirs of the mortgagor, Bhai Babuji Jugonath, deceased, Messrs. Sorabji Cowasji, and Co. will TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th day of April, 1901, at 4 P.M. sell by Public Auction on the premises, the undermentioned property:—

All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure containing by admeasurement 223 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 151, 152, 191 194, and 388, new Nos. 11170, 11171, 11509 and 11988, old Survey Nos. 223 and 227, new survey Nos. 3153 and 3154, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward No. 24, and street No. 2, all which premises are situate at or on the north side of Second Carpenter Street at Mazagon, outside the Fort of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on the east by Carpenter Lane, on the west and northay the property of Mehrjibhai Kharas and on the south by the said Second Carpenter Street and which said premises were formerly in the possession of the said Mehrjibhoy Rustomji Kharas and are now in that of the said Bhai Baboojji Jagonath.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Messrs Jamshedji and Rustomji, Solicitors, 5 Bell Lane or of the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th April, 1901. Auctioneers.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND RARE PLANTS.

This day WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst. at 7 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 68, Walkeshwar Road, the Ridge, Malabar Hill, opposite the Chowkey, a large collection of very valuable and rare select plants, consisting of palm, cotton, begonia fern, canna, clycenthamum, staphanotes, ipomia, anthurium, eucbalies, rose, lily, coniferm, alocasia, maranta, &c., &c., the property of F. G. DUMAYNE, Esqr.

Catalogues are published, and the plants are on view.

AUCTION SALE OF MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Under instructions from the Mortgagees, in possession, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, This day WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst. at 1 p.m. sell by public Auction, at Apollo Bunder, opposite Esplanade Hotel Annexe, the remaining stock-in-trade of Messrs. Knight, Weymouth and Co., consisting of a new oakwood piano by Zulius Hearsch, violins, banjos, guitars, mandolines, Portuguese guitars, cellos, violas, double basses, brass instruments, drums, sambarpa, zithers, accordeons, flutes, piccolos, concerttinas, flageolets, christy minstrel and theatrical goods, coach, hunting and bycycle horns, piano stools, harmoniums, musical boxes, and fittings for all instruments, and various instruments, show cases, counters, writing tables, chairs, typewriter, workshop materials, packing tools, etc, etc, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON, DAMAGED BY SALT-WATER.

On FRIDAY, the 12th inst. at 3-30 p.m., Messrs Bennett and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Arthur Bunder, Colaba, on account of the Underwriters—

65 full-pressed basses Kirkii cotton fully good class, slightly damaged by Sea water.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 13 inst at 3 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-20 P.M.

1 handsome strong rubber tyred victoria.
1 second hand strong built glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 strong-built office shigram in good order.
1 Bay arab quiet in harness.
1 grey arab pony quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF LAND AT MALAD.

On SUNDAY, the 14th April next, at 4 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Anandrao Narayen Dadholker, and on account and risk of the mortgagors Manmohandass Jaikisondass and Choonilal Jaikisondass, under the power of sale reserved to him in the indenture of mortgage, dated 16th June, 1888, the following property:—

All those several pieces of land or batty fields, situate at Mowjay Vadwan Turf, Malad, Taluka Salsette, in the sub-district of Salsette, District Thana, and bearing the following survey numbers, with their respective areas and the amount of Toka payable in respect of such lot marked opposite the same, viz.:—

Plot.	Survey No.	Acre.	Guntas.	Rs.
1	1	7	38 3-4	33
1	2	5	22 1-2	27
1	3	8	4	24-1-2
1	4	5	7 1-4	25 1-2
1	5	14	37-1-2	29
1	6	9	31 1-4	58 1-2
1	7	10	3-4	36-1-2
1	8	7	10 1-4	41
1	9	7	25 1-4	43
1	10	11	17	62
1	11	7	24-1-2	37
		25	18 39	443

The said several pieces of land together are bounded as follows:—that is to say on the east by the batty land of Madhavrao Bhasker, registered under Survey No. 12, on the west by the land of the said Madhavrao Bhasker called gavatur and the boundary of Malad, on the south by the boundary of Malad and on the north by the boundary of Akoorly.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusjee, Dinshaw and Co. or the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 10th April, 1901.

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FIRST CLASS BRANDS,
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Of all Dealers, or of
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WANTED.

TO fill the post of APPRAISER in H. M. Customs, Bombay, on a Salary of Rs. 400, per mensem, a man, preferably European, under 30 years of age, with a good general knowledge of Mercantile business and a special acquaintance with Silks and piece goods.

Applications with testimonials to be addressed to the Commissioner of Customs, Bombay, till the 20th instant.

E. GRAY,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium.

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STEAM LAUNCH "VERAVAL" FOR SALE

THE said LAUNCH can now be seen at BOMBAY, BORI BANDAR, Offers and inquiries may be addressed to

Mr. SHARIFF SALE MAHAMMAD,
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Mixed Rs. 5 per cwt.

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
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RESERVE FUND..... ,, 8,130 000

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

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12, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapore, Patna.
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
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CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
2 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Otrcie are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

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By Order of the Board,

F. D. STEANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 9.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened steady this morning after the holidays and although rates have been practically unchanged, the feeling has been firmer. There was little or no inquiry for remittance, but a fair amount of Bills were placed at 1-4 5-32. This rate was not general beyond April, I-32 higher being asked for May delivery. We close steady at the following rates:—

Bank Wire	1s. 3 29-32d.
Do Demand	1s. 3 15-16d.
3 months credits	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do Francs.....	169 3-4
10 days Japan	148
Do Hongkong	144
Do Shanghai	197

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened this morning at 96-3-8 for cash and the settlement. In the afternoon it declined to 96 5-6 and closed steady at 96 3-8. A fair amount of transactions are reported at these rates.

The Bank of Bombay weekly cash balance was 56 lacs down.

SHARES.

The market is quiet with little doing.

FREIGHT.

The market has been steady during the holidays, and some bussines has been put through at current rates. The s. s. "Bohemia" was chartered by speculators April May loading at 15s one port or 15s. 6d. two ports. The "Kurrachee" same loading has also been fixed on the same terms. The market closes firm.

COAL.

The market has been firm and there has been a rather better demand. About 6,000 Tons have been placed during the Holidays at the following rates.

Deshanghur	Rs. 14-12
Jardine.....	,, 14-4
Bidd's Navigatiob.....	,, 12-4

WHEAT.—Market unchanged, We quote White Delhi April May delivery at Rs. 4-4-6.

LINSEED.—There has been a good demand, and ready has been done at Rs. 8-3. We close quieter at Rs8-2-6.For April May we quote Rs.8-3 to Rs.8-4.

RAPESEED.—A fair amount of business has been done in Brown Delhi ready at Rs. 5-14 and for April May at Rs. 5-13-6, Brown Cawnpore Rs. 5-12-6 and Yellow Cawnpore April May at Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 6-8-6. Yellow Guzerat nominal at Rs. 7-6 to Rs. 7-7.

POPPY SEED.—Quiet but steady. Ready Rs. 7-14. April May Rs. 7-10

CASTORSEED.—Has been dull at Rs, 32-12.

GINGELLYSEED.—Has been firm with a fair inquiry, but stocks are small. We quote

50 per cent White	Rs. 42'8
75 per cent ,, ...	Rs. 44
85 per cent ,, ...	Rs. 45
Yellow ,, ...	Rs. 46

In New York—

	8th April, 1901.
Receipts at the Port.....	46 000 bales.
Do. last year	34,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain.....	22.000 ,,
Do. Continent.....	46,000 ,,
Mid-Uplands.....	8 3.8 — 1-16.
Futures month of July	7'34 — 14
Do. of October	7'24 — 9

COTTON.

Notwithstanding the decline in the New York market which has taken place during the holidays, dealers have been firm and are asking higher prices for ready cotton, which in some cases they are obtaining. At the same time the inquiry for shipment to the Continent and Japan is very limited, while Local Mills have bought a fair amount. The sales at Colaba to-day amounted to about 3,400 bales of which Local Mills took 3,000 bales and shippers 400 bales. With the heavy stocks now held at Colaba, and the money market getting tighter, it seems unlikely that present prices can be maintained. We quote:—

	Rs.
Bengals, fully good	144
,, fine	156
Belatti, fully good	156
Khandeisa, fully good	154
Oomra, good stapled fully good...	178
,, fine	185
Broach, good.....	198
,, fine.....	208
Bhownugger, good	165 May
,, fully good.....	180 ,,
,, fine	198 ,,
Sawginned Dharwar, good	192 ,,
Westerns good.....	180 ,,

The following are the receipts of cotton and produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Monday, the 8th April, 1901.

Cotton	10,636 bales.
Wheat.....	10,984 cwts.
Linseed	22 070 ,,
Rapeseed	41 915 ,,
Ging-llyseed	5,243 ,,
Poppyseed	2 615 ,,
Groundnuts	124 ,,
Castorseed	8 816 ,,
Rice	38,291 ,,
Myrabolams	8,041 ,,

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended the 4th April, as compared with the statement of the 30th March:—

LIABILITIES	March 30 Rs.	April 4. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	49,59,731	52,45,040
Public Deposits at Branches	77,33,226	63 16,446
Other Deposits	5,21,90,010	4,51,97,458
Post Bills.....	12,932	13,283
Credits undrawn	19,02,124	14,78,195
Rs....	8,3s18,023	7,59,30,412
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.....	81,62,579	88,82,220
Other authorised Securities.....	10,75,749	11,38,737
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities.....	59,80,389	63,31,557
Loans do. do	2,39,16,173	1,97,70,953
Bills Discounted and purchased	2,17,28,663	2,23,56 864
Head Stock.....	3,73,165	3,73,179
Stamps and Stationery	27,424	27,382
Balances with other Banks.....	2,74,891	3,03,105
Cash	222,78,099	1,66,59,985
Rs.	838,18,023	7,59,33,412

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday, the presiding judge, the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe, on taking his seat, said he was very sorry that those present should have been put to the trouble of attending the court that morning, for he knew that it interferred with their business. The fact was that a number of the cases had not been committed till Wednesday last, and it had been found impossible to get the summonses scaled and served on the witnesses for the prosecution and defence. Under the circumstances, it was found impossible to go on with any of the cases, and as a result, he had to ask the Common Jurors to attend again at 10 a.m. on Thursday, and the Special Jurors at 11 a.m. on Monday next.

The Sessions were then adjourned till Thursday the 11th instant.

In an interesting communication read before the Medical Society of Berlin, Dr. Albu discusses the value in health and disease of a purely vegetable dietary. While he does not deny the possibility of healthy life being maintained on such a diet, he holds that it presents many drawbacks in respect of the alimentation of the normal human being. In certain forms of disease, on the other hand, he believes that it is capable of rendering service. In neurasthenia, for instance, the freedom of a vegetarian diet from stimulating principles and its comparative richness in mineral salts tend to restore the balance of nervous energy, and he has also found it of service in various forms of neuralgia—the lightning pains of tabetic patients, in sciatica, &c. Equally good results have followed the adoption of this regime in neuroses of the stomach and intestines, provided that there was no organic lesion, but under no circumstances does he advise its continuance for more than four or five weeks at a time.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 47m. Sun sets, 6h. 16m. High water 2-8m, 3-5s. Low water, 8-13m, 9-2s.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30p.m.
Anglo-Indian Association of Western India, annual meeting, Apollo Bunder, 8-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.—A mail for Europe via Marseilles consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per French s. s. Annam will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 12 noon on Thursday, the 11th inst. All letters, &c., for Aden and articles for Egypt specially marked for transmission by this steamer will also be despatched. Mails for Darassalem, Ibo, Chinde and Zanzibar per extra s. s. Barawa will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p. m. to-day.

MONEY FOR DRINK.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Fakirji Merwanji, a Parsee cook, was charged with voluntarily causing hurt to Hurri Luximon, a milkman, by means of a knife on the night of the 28th ultimo in Ropa Lane, Girgaum Road. The evidence showed that on the night in question accused met the complainant on the road and demanded money from him for drink. This was refused and an altercation ensued. Accused drew out a knife and stabbed complainant with it, inflicting injuries on him. The police appearing on the scene, took accused in custody and sent the injured man to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. The accused denied the charge and said that he was assaulted with sticks by complainant and several others. The knife produced in court did not belong to him. The Magistrate on the evidence convicted the accused and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN UNTRUSTWORTHY BILL-COLLECTOR.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Raganath Lalji a Hindu bill-collector in the employ of Ajarma Jetha, a cloth merchant, was indicted for criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 70, belonging to his master. Complainant has his place of business in Mulji Jetha, Markes. About two months ago, complainant inquired of the accused whether he had collected outstandings to the amount of Rs. 70 due to the firm by one Bhogilal Hookamchand. Accused replied that as Bhogilal had gone out of Bombay he had not collected the money. Subsequently complainant suspected something wrong, and on Sunday last he went to the premises of Bhogilal and questioned him about the money. Complainant received certain information and on his return to the shop again asked the accused about the sum. The latter still denied having received the money and he was made over to the police. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge. One previous conviction was proved against accused for a similar offence and the magistrate ordered him to undergo fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

THE AUTHORITY OF A PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.

IMPERATOR VS. THE CHIEF OFFICER, S. S. MUSHTARI.

ON the 30th March last, Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Third Presidency Magistrate, referred for the opinion of the High Court the following question of law, which had arisen in a case pending in his court:—Has a Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, authority to convict a person for an offence under the Indian Penal Code, the said offence having been committed in a British ship during her voyage on the high seas? The Hon. Mr. Scott, with Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the Bombay and Persian Steam Navigation Company.

Mr. Dastoor, in making the reference, said the chief facts of the case were briefly these. The Chief Officer of the s. s. Mushtari, a ship belonging to the Bombay and Persian Steam Navigation Company, Limited, was charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant, in that he received passage money from a pilgrim during the ship's voyage between Bunder Abbas and Bushire. The ship was proved to be a British ship, and by the combined effect of Acts 12 and 13 Vic., chapter 96, and 23 and 24 Vic., chapter 88, said Mr. Dastoor, any magistrate in British India has power to try the Chief Officer for the offence he committed on the high seas; the only proviso being that the person so convicted shall be liable to the same penalty as is provided for by the law of England. Now, Mr. Dustoor said, his difficulty in the present case was, whether he should record a conviction under section 408, Indian Penal Code, against the Chief Officer, and then pass a sentence provided for by the law of England for embezzlement, or whether he should frame a distinct charge under the English law and impose the penalty also prescribed therein. On a careful perusal of section 1 of 12 and 13 Vic., Chapter 96, it appeared the local courts have jurisdiction and authority for not only enquiring into and trying offences committed on the high seas, but also for determining and adjudging them as if committed within the local jurisdiction of the said courts. If so, the whole of the procedure to be adopted should be Indian and not English; and the framing of the charge being only a matter of procedure, the charge in the present case ought, in Mr. Dastoor's opinion, to define the offence as mentioned in section 408, Indian Penal Code. The proviso (section 2) imposes a different penalty, but that is after the person's conviction. There was a long gap between the framing of the charge and the conviction, and Mr. Dastoor did not, therefore, understand how section 2 could react on section 1, and modify the express provision made therein for the trial and determination of such offences. This point had no doubt been decided in the Queen vs. Thompson, 11, B.L.R., O.C.R.J., page 1, where it was held that the charge to be framed should be under the English law; but the reasons given in that case appeared to Mr. Dastoor to be inconsistent with the wording of section 1, and he had, therefore, some hesitation in adopting the view therein expressed. In Regina vs. Elmstone, 7 B. H. C. R., criminal case, p. 89, this point had not been specifically dealt, with though it was said there that the substantive law ought in such cases to be English and not Indian; while in Regina vs. Kastya Rama, S. B. H. C. R., criminal case, p. 63, the offence was not committed on the high seas, but within three miles of the shores of Britan India; and therefore the question about the nature of the charge to be framed did not arise. Mr. Dastoor would draw the attention of their lordships to the remarks made by West. T., in that case, which seem partially to support the view he had expressed in the reference.

Mr. Justice Candy, in disposing of the reference, said: The reply to the question put by the Third Presidency Magistrate is contained in section 3 of 37 and 38 Vic., chapter 27. His jurisdiction to try the offence is confirmed by section 1 of 12 and 13 Vic., c. 96, declared applicable to India by section 1 of 23 and 24 Vic., c. 88, as well as by section 686 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, 57 and 58 Vic., c. 60. The question of procedure and punishment is determined by the first mentioned section of 37 and 38 Vic., c. 27. Section 2 of 12 and 13 Vic., c.96, has been repealed by 54 and 55 Vic., c. 67. Our answer is that the Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, has authority to convict a person for an offence under the Indian Penal Code, the said offence having been committed in a British ship during her voyage on the high seas. The charge should be framed in reference to the Indian Penal Code, and in case of conviction, the punishment should be awarded under that Code.

FAMINE REFUGEES IN BOMBAY.

DURING the last few days the Bombay Police and the Municipal authorities have been devising a scheme to get rid of what has become a source of nuisance to the public of Bombay and danger to sanitation. From the commencement of the last famine in Gujarat refugees from Kathiawar came to Bombay in large numbers in the hope of getting a livelihood and despite all efforts to the contrary their number increased. This state of things was undesirable, considering the insanitary condition of the city and the authorities have now determined to send these refugees to their native lands. A temporary camp was erected on the maidan behind the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital to locate these people pending their despatch by rail or sea. Arrangements have also been made by several charitable Sheilas of Bombay to provide them with food and other necessaries while in the camp and on their way home. Up to date those refugees who were willing to return home, were despatched in lots from time to time at the public expense by the authorities. In this manner over thirty thousand men, women and children have already been sent to their homes. But the influx continued and it is now considered advisable to compel these people to leave the City. Early yesterday morning about thirteen hundred and fifty refugees were collected by the police from different localities in Bombay and located in the above camp. About seventy-five of them managed to leave the camp at 11 a. m., but they were brought back. The authorities have arranged to despatch four hundred refugees to Ahmedabad to night by the 9-30 passenger train and a further batch of six hundred will be sent to-morrow by rail and sea to Ahmedabad and Bhownagger.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE TYEBJEE.)

SUIT AGAINST THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY, ETC.

JETHMULL RAMNAND AND ANOTHER VS. THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY AND THE EAST INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE plaintiffs, who carry on business as merchants in Bombay, claimed to recover from the defendant companies two sums of Rs. 6,037-13-6 and Rs. 1,400-1-8 with interest and costs. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani and Moos, appeared for the plaintiffs and the Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the Railway Companies.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee, in giving judgment, said the facts of the case were as follows: The plaintiffs were merchants and commission agents carrying on business in Bombay under the name and style of Jethmal Kunayalal. In the month of May 1898, in the course of their business, they received the railway receipt for 1,000 bags of wheat, and also that for the 500 bags consigned from Ghaziabad by their constituent, Hardaising Goculchand. The plaintiffs advanced Rs. 7,500 and Rs. 4,000 respectively against such receipts by accepting and paying hundies for those amounts. The receipts were endorsed in blank by Hardayall, whose name was also inserted as the consignee of the goods. The plaintiffs, in their turn, endorsed the receipts in blank and handed them to Messrs. Ralli Brothers, as delivery orders in respect of contracts for wheat which had been previously made. Messrs. Ralli Brothers paid the plaintiffs Rs. 7,950 against one of the receipts and paid the freight to the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company amounting to Rs. 1,618. They were not, however, able to obtain delivery of the whole 1,000 bags, as only 500 were delivered to them. Similarly Messrs. Ralli Brothers paid moneys in respect of the other consigments to the plaintiffs, and also paid the freight but only received 375 bags. The B. B. & C. I. Railway, accordingly gave to Messrs. Ralli Brothers certificates of short delivery for 625 bags. The plaintiffs had to make a refund to Messrs. Ralli Brothers in respect of the two short deliveries. The amount now due to the plaintiffs from Hardayalsing in respect of the advances, after giving credit for moneys received, was Rs. 3,927, and Rs. 690. Not having obtained full deliveries on the railway receipts, the plaintiffs made a claim against the defendants for short deliveries, but the defendants declined to recognize the claim on the ground that all the bags consigned from Ghaziabad had been actually delivered. In other words, the defendants contended that, as a matter of fact, only 875 bags had been received by them, and that the receipts had been erroneously issued for 1,500 bags. The plaintiffs, on the other hand, contended that the receipts had been correctly made out, and that under any circumstances, defendants were estopped from alleging that they had not received the number of bags stated in the receipts. His lordship said the first question he had to determine was, whether the statements in the receipts operated as an estoppel against the defendants or either of them? In dealing with the plaintiffs' case as against the East Indian Railway, his lordship said it was admitted that the receipts were issued by the railway servants at Ghaziabad and that the company was "prima facie" bound by them, but they had alleged that the receipts were obtained by fraud and collusion. As to the question of fraud, his lordship said he might at once say that there was not a scintilla of evidence in support of it, and so far as the plaintiffs were concerned, the receipts must have such effect given to them as the law provided. The plaintiffs had asserted that they operated as an absolute estoppel and that contention was correct. There was a good deal of evidence to show there was a general practice prevailing among merchants and commission agents in Bombay to treat railway receipts as documents of title, representing the goods mentioned therein, upon which advances could be obtained and that blank endorsements made upon them were recognised by railway companies in Bombay and delivery given accordingly. It was quite clear that the B. I. Railway Company contemplated the receipts being sold to third parties and his lordship considered that the B. B. & C. I. Railway must be taken to be their agents. His lordship was of opinion that the E. I. Railway were estopped from showing that they did not receive the 1,500 bags at Ghaziabad. Having alluded to the evidence dealing with the receipt of the bags and the discrepencies in the receipts, his lordship said he could attach no importance to the latter. Most elaborate evidence had been given with a view to prove that the bags did not arrive at Delhi, and it had been argued that such non arrival proved the goods were not delivered at Ghaziabad. That appeared to his lordship to be a great fallacy, for the evidence of the defendants, own witnesses showed that, in May 1898, there was extreme pressure of work at Ghaziabad, where hundreds of bags were lying awaiting trucks, and where the staff was insufficient, over-worked, and incompetent. His lordship was clearly of opinion that the E. I. Railway had failed to establish that the goods were not delivered to them, and must be held liable under the receipts. In dealing with the case of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, Mr. Justice Tyebjee said it was admitted that the receipts, not having been granted by the B. B. & C. I. Railway, and the goods not having been shown to have been lost on their line, they could not be held liable. His lordship thought some sort of understanding must have existed between the two lines for the working of through traffic; but that could not be held to make them liable for goods that did not came to their hands. The B. B. & C. I. Railway might have acted as agents in giving delivery of the goods, but that was not sufficient to make them responsible for goods they had never received. In regard to the collection of freight they must have acted as agents for the collection of freight to Delhi and Sabarmati, and as principals only as far as the freight from Sabarmati to Bombay was concerned. That was not enough to make them responsible for goods that had not reached them. The freight was evidently collected under a misapprehension that the goods were coming, and that they would be able to deliver them. His lordship came to the opinion that the suit against the B. B. & C. I. Railway must fail and he dismissed it with costs. His lordship could see no reason for depriving the company of their costs, as he thought they had been unnecessarily made parties, and the claim against them pressed up to the very last after full notice had been given by them that they were not liable as the receipts had been issued on their behalf by the E. I. Railway as their agents. His lordship passed a decree in plaintiffs' favour against the E. I. Railway for Rs. 3,927 and Rs. 690 with costs, and stipulated that the costs, awarded to the B. B. and C. I. Railway, were to be confined specifically to those incurred on their own behalf, and not such as had been incurred jointly with the East Indian Railway.

AN UNPLEASANT EXPERIENCE.

A CORRESPONDENT has received a letter from an English gentleman who recently embarked at Gibraltar for Marseilles on the P. and O. liner Rome. On arriving at that port, the letter states, the gentleman entered a cab and told the driver to proceed to a hotel. At that moment two dirty-looking men got into the vehicle with him, and informed him that they were police. He surmised that they were an escort furnished on account of the strike; but great was his surprise when the cab drew up at a small house in the docks where he was told to alight, and was detained (as it afterwards appeared) on suspicion of being a defaulting cashier from Gibraltar. Fortunately he was able to prove that at the time he was supposed to have absconded from Gibraltar he was staying in a hotel at Marseilles, and this being borne out by the books of the hotel-keeper in question, was released, but without any apology. It might be added that the gentleman's appearance differed greatly from that of the cashier, especially in the matter of height.

THE POPE EN FAMILLE.

M. D'AGEN gives an amusing and, indeed, a charming account of the venerable Pope's own family, as seen in their old home at Carpineto. The mediæval castle where he first saw the light is one of the glories of the old Pontifical States, and seems still to be very near and dear to the heart of Leo XIII., for he keeps in close relation with those members of the younger generation who still do honour to the old name of Pecci. The present head of the family, Count Ludovic, is the son of the Pope's eldest brother, and he and his wife and children live at Carpineto much the same life as did their forbears, entertaining the whole neighbourhood to great banquets on those days in the year associated with the leading events of the Pope's ecclesiastical life.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave $3,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 1014 D. The Nicholson Institute, Longcott, Gunnersbury, London, W.

EARLY SPRING FASHIONS AT HOME.

BY A LADY.

THE change from deep to half mourning—the presence of white, grey, and violet in the shops and streets, relieving the intensity of black—is welcome. The new Spring fashions and materials are beginning to assert themselves. Festivities being in abeyance, evening dress does not call for much comment; black and white, grey, of which there are several pretty new shades, and violet—a whole range of colouring in this last—are employed for the models of evening dress without any special new points needing attention. In coat and skirt costumes there is more to chronicle; the three-quarter coat will be much worn as well as the short coat bodices in which there are so many differences of cut. Among the longer bodices the Cavalier style, with long waistcoats, lapped pockets on the hips, wide turned back cuffs to the sleeves, lace cravats at the neck, and ruffles at the wrists, are to be worn. Only tall, gracefully figured women should adopt this style; to short stout people it would be the reverse of becoming. Sleeves show considerable alteration puffs and other decorations superseding, to a great extent, the plainer kinds. So far, however, there are no exaggerations, either in trimmings or fulness; the shape widening out gradually to a loose cuff, with a full under sleeve beneath, is very general. For tailor-made gowns and blouses, sleeves narrow at the top and wide at the wrist, where the fulness is gathered into a narrow band, are the usual make; these are fitted in with darts at the armhole. Others are quite plain, with stand-out or flare cuffs; elbow puffs appear on some of the dressy afternoon toilettes and a sort of three-decker sleeve is worn, which is more singular than becoming. First comes the material of the dress, loose and wide to allow of a second sleeve full and puffed, of whatever material is used for trimming, and then another smaller puff of chiffon or silk muslin, or a band, or rather cuff of rich embroidery. The effect of so much round the wrists is heavy, though by contrast it makes the hands look smaller.

Quite the prettiest of the half-mourning Spring costumes is the creation of a firm of ladies tailors whose name is synonymous with good taste. The materials are fine grey cloth and black panne with steel stitchings; the skirt, plain and tight-fitting round the hips, is set out at the feet by two flounces, stitched for their whole depth with steel, and bound with panne, the triple cape on the coat bodice corresponding with the flounces. The turn-down collar, revers, and cuffs are of panne, as also the coat bordering and scroll ornamented fronts. A black and steel toque, with white roses and black and white ribbon, completes a perfectly correct dress for present wear.

A fresh-looking Spring costume of Wisteria coloured cloth is made with a broad pleated skirt and a bolero bodice, with loose waistcoat fronts—a pretty fashion for a slim figure—and a turn-down collar; this is worn over a shirt with a high-shaped collar, and sleeves puffed at the wrists, which are seen beneath the turned-back cuffs of the jacket. The shirt is of thin silk, a much lighter shade than the cloth, the loose waistcoat fronts and turned over collar being of watered silk, a shade between the cloth and the shirt. Narrow black silk braid is used in straight lines on the skirt pleats, and in curved lines on the bolero. A scarf of silk-embroidered white chiffon is loosely knotted, sailor fashion, round the neck, and the hat of black fancy straw, with silk, chiffon, and large wings, corresponds well with the dress. White silk braid can be used on the skirt and jacket instead of black. In black cloth, with checked black and white silk used for collar and waistcoat, and shirt of white silk or mousseline, this style would look well. Simple, but very stylish, is a costume made for the Riviera in a satiny-textured cloth of a pale shade of violet. The bolero-cut bodice, one of the newest open, forward-falling shape, shows beneath it a fully frilled vest of white mousseline-de-soie, with a delicate violet tinge. This is drawn in at the waist beneath a deep band of silver thread and violet silk braiding; the military collar shows the same ornamentation, as does the lower portion, slightly full ed, of the sleeves and the skirt. A deep band of braiding, brought from the back, low down, to a point on the front breadth, encircles it.

On a pretty gown of grey cotienne, lacing effects are well used; the bodice, tight-fitting at the neck and over the shoulders, pouches slightly in front, and is laced over, from the pointed yoke, which is of silk, darker in tone than the dress material, to the left side of the waist; the lacing appearing again below the silk waistbelt, and continuing to the bottom of the tunic, which is vandyked over a flounced silk skirt. Grey silk laces are used, arranged over small steel, or silver, buttons, which lie quite flat. The sleeves are plain, with puffed under sleeves of silk. Etienne is a good "demi-saison" material, and one of which a good deal is likely to be seen this Spring, as, being soft and clinging, it lends itself admirably to present-day fashion; moreover, it does not crease, and is of considerable strength. There are figured as well as plain, etiennes, and they can be had in all the most delicate tones of colour. The figured and fancy kinds have small silk spots, which either match or contrast with the ground colour; these, as well as the striped varieties, make up charmingly, as do those with a crepe effect, just brought out.

In coats and jackets for Spring wear there are some excellent new models, some long, some short, for there is really no hard and fast line now in the fashion of out-of-door garments. A good example of the three-quarter length coat is in black glace silk; it is pleated from the throat to the hem, the upper pleats caught closely in to the waist, and allowed to widen out gradually from below it. On each side of the front, and also at the back, are set wide, plain pleats, which have a floral design carried out in silk guipure down the centre. A triple cape, with a turn-down collar, is set round the shoulders, each little cape being edged with silk lace; the sleeves are embroidered down the outside seam to match the floral trimming, and finished off with full blaze cuffs. Another long coat is corded, instead of pleated, and lavishly ornamented round the neck and shoulders with chiffon frills, which are left loose at the front, falling in full frilled ends down on the coat, giving a charming ruffle effect. A shorter coat of bolero form is also tucked, and has wide revers of tinted lace, with the centre filled in with either black or ivory tinted silk muslin, arranged to form a full jabot. The sleeves of this little coat are loose at the wrists, widening out gradually, and have full under-sleeves, caught in puffs, with frills falling below them over the hands. Two new tailor-made coats may be mentioned, one short and tight-fitting, with opening revers outlined with narrow silk braid, laid on in close lines, and reaching just below the waist. The other is sacque-backed, and three-quarter length, cut up in deep tabs round the bottom; this is simply braided on the side and back seams and round the edge, cuffs, and turn down collar; it has no revers or buttons, fastening almost invisibly beneath the braided fronts.

In the millinery of the moment the great idea seems to be mauve and violet straw, of all gradations of tone, from brilliant not to say crude, colouring to the most delicate shades. A soft straw in a lovely tone of violet is almost lace-like in its texture, so fine and light that it lends itself to any manipulation. A toque entirely made of it, arranged in full folds has like blossoms securing the folds and catching them up on the left side; there is no foliage, green leaves not being used in half-mourning. Silvery grey straw, grey chiffon, a black ostrich feather, long and full, and a steel buckle are the component par

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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 9.

Tuesday :—Changes of pressure have been generally small. Barometer has fallen slightly over the greater part of the Peninsula North Bengal, Assam and Burma, and has risen slightly in Upper India. Shallow low pressure areas lies along the Eastern Himalayas and Bengal and pressure is in slight defect in North Bengal, Assam and Burma, and normal or in slight to moderate excess elsewhere. Showers have fallen in Assam East Bengal, Orissa and south of the Peninsula being heaviest and most numerous in Malabar. Calicut and Mangalore have received one and quarter inches, Sibsagar quarter inch. Temperature is below normal in Central parts of the country and Malabar, and in moderate to large excess in the Indus Valley, East Bengal, Assam and Upper and Central Burma. Depression along the eastern Himalayas is drawing winds into west in West Bengal. Local thunderstorms may occur in Assam, North Bengal, Upper Burma and south of the Peninsula, but weather continues fine generally over the whole country.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 9TH OF APRIL.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Bellary the pressure has changed by small amounts in all districts and readings are nearly uniform.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

The variations of both the day and night temperatures are small except at Calicut, where the minimum is 7° in defect and at Bangalore, where it is 5° in excess, and at Karachi, where the maximum is 8° in excess. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Ahmedabad and the lowest 62° at Ahmednagar.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are more or less cloudy in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast and at Goa, Belgaum, Hoshangabad and Indore.

Over an inch of rain has fallen at Calicut (1·33") and Mangalore (1·27"), about a quarter of an inch at Cochin and light showers at Coimbatore and Colombo.

Thunderstorms with local rain are likely on the Malabar Coast. Rain is to be expected in Ceylon.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 8th April, 1901.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dec. Fah ..... inches	29·841
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	83·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·2
Dew Point	73·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·731
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ...	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	80·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·2
General Directions of wind*	MO. E. W. WMO. MO.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ..... miles	185

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
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BIRTH.

KANTHACK—March 25 at Simla, the wife of F E Kanthack, Assistant Engineer, Punjab Irrigation, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

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The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1901.

THE KING'S CIVIL LIST.

ECONOMY is not so much the vogue in these days as it was when her late Majesty Victoria ascended the throne. Nor do we expect that his Majesty Edward VII will maintain his kingly state on the modest and economical lines followed by his Royal mother throughout the greater part of her lengthy reign. We are all, in fact, looking to his Majesty to uphold his State not only with great personal dignity but with a considerable show of magnificence. It is perfectly fitting that the monarch of a world-wide empire should be enabled to maintain his exalted position with becoming splendour. Constitutional Sovereign though he be, the nation owes it to its own dignity that its representative, the King, should stand before the world in a manner befitting the head of a powerful State. This, of course, means that liberal provision must be made for the Royal requirements, and in estimating the sum to be set aside for the King's Civil List the Government have apparently not taken any parsimonious view of the necessities of the case. They have based their proposals, which will shortly become the subject of discussion in Parliament, upon an estimate of £570,000. This amount appears to be, on the surface, but £60,000, more than was granted to William IV, but it actually represents a very much greater increase. When Queen Victoria came to the throne her Civil List was fixed at £385,000, but this was practically equivalent to William IV's, because sums amounting to £125,000 which were paid out of her predecessor's Civil List, were on the accession of Victoria transferred to the Consolidated Fund. Assuming that the Government's proposals include the continuance of those charges on the Consolidated Fund, the Civil List of King Edward VII. represents an increase of £185,000 over those of both his immediate Royal predecessors. When it is remembered that Queen Victoria out of the money granted to her for the particular purposes of the Civil List was able to save £825,000, which, perhaps, should have gone back to the nation, it appears that the Government have made ample provision for the Royal requirements. In addition to the amount which Parliament will thus be asked to grant, the King has the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster which have increased since the accession of the late Sovereign, from £12,000 to a net £60,000 a year.

Since George III. surrendered to Parliament the control of the hereditary revenues, which were granted to Charles II. at the Restoration to provide an income for the Merrie Monarch, each succeeding sovereign has followed the same practice. Parliament has thereupon directed payment of the sums derived from these revenues into the Consolidated Fund and has granted to the monarch a life annuity for the support of the Royal House hold and other expenses. The accession of King Edward has revived the argument raised in 1837 that the monarch could if so disposed resume possession of the hereditary revenues. It has also been pointed out, as was frequently observed during the late Queen's reign, that the value of these revenues is much greater than the amount of the Civil List. The suggestion in the latter statement is that the annual grant for the expenses of the Royal Household is but a return, and that an inadequate one, for the surrendered revenues. Such an idea is altogether erroneous. When the revenues from the Crown lands, hereditary excise duties (which stood in place of feudal rights) and so forth were granted to Charles II, the King's income, fixed at £1,200,000, had to bear all the expenses of Government, including the main enance of the Army and Navy. But Charles did not gain his title of the 'Merrie Monarch' for nothing. It is from his reign that our National Debt dates, because he did not pay all the national expenses charged upon his income, preferring to spend as much as possible on himself and his favourites. At the Revolution the personal expenses of the Sovereign were for the first time limited and out of his revenue, equivalent in amount to that of Charles II., £700,000 were devoted purely to a Civil List for the Royal Household and the payment of Civil offices and pensions. The same principle of separation of charges was steadily followed through succeeding reigns until George III. surrendered all control over the hereditary revenues in return for a Civil List of £800,000 which was subsequently more than doubled. But that amount was saddled with charges which are to-day defrayed from the Consolidated Fund. George IV. was placed in a better position than his father, for though his Civil List was reduced to £850,000, the Consolidated Fund took over the burden of charges amounting to £400,000. William IV was financially better off than the fourth George, for though his total allowance was apparently less than the latter's by £340,000 he was relieved of expenses amounting to £600,000. The position of Queen Victoria was still further improved by the transference of £125,000 to be charged against the Consolidated Fund; while the financial condition of his present Majesty in regard to the Civil List is vastly better than either that of his Royal mother or William IV.

The King may have a legal right to resume possession of the hereditary revenues of the Crown. But as they are really, from a constitutional point of view, vested in the Crown as a body politic for the general expenses of Government as well as for the support of Royalty, any assumption of them by the monarch would carry also the national financial responsibilities attached to them. His Majesty could not, by any means, appropriate those revenues for his personal use. Except with the view of preserving the Royal prerogative there seems to be no valid reason why the distinction between the hereditary and other revenues should not be abolished. This would mean that instead of the periodical surrender caused by the accession of every new monarch there would be a surrender in perpetuity. The right of the sovereign to resume possession of the revenues may be, however, regarded as a legal fiction, for as Sir C. P. Ilbert has declared, "the arrangements by which the Crown at the beginning of each reign surrenders its life interest in the Crown lands and other hereditary revenues, though apparently made afresh on each demise of the Crown is really an integral part of the Constitution and could not be abandoned." In regard to the Crown lands the late Professor Freeman stated that "a custom as strong as law now requires that at the beginning of each fresh reign the Sovereign shall, not by an act of bounty, but by an act of justice, restore to the nation the land which the nation lost so long ago." But if the King exercised the legal right which he posseses and resumed control of the hereditary revenues he could only retain a sum sufficient to maintain the Royal household and family in a state befitting the dignity of his high office, while in the end it would rest with Parliament to declare how much His Majesty should retain. Thus the resumption would bring with it no advantages. His Majesty's position is better as it is. As a constitutional and a practical monarch, for as such a sovereign he desires to be known, Edward VII. has wisely followed precedent and on the other hand the Government have rightly interpreted the wish of the nation that His Majesty may be furnished with an income commensurate with the demands of his exalted position.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

THE expedition for which preparations are being made, formed the subject of a debate in Parliament a few days before the mail left. Sir W. Gurdon desired to reduce the grant-in-aid of the expedition on account of what he called emissaries being employed in it. Sir William was once attached to the Zambesi Industrial Mission in Central Africa and might have been expected to know that the Central Africa Rifles are no more emissaries than the Grenadier Guards or any other British regiment. But it became necessary for Lord Cranborne to tell him so and to explain to the House that the expedition was absolutely necessary considering that Great Britain had undertaken to protect the Somalis. The Mad Mullah is a man who has done the pilgrimage to Mecca and since his return has evinced his attention to attempts at proselytising. This they resent and he is resorting to methods which can scarcely be deemed persuasive and have become intolerable. He has disturbed the peace and rendered life insecure. Of course the Obstructsonist party in the House had something to say against the matter. Mr. Redmond for instance declared that in proselytising the Mullah was no more culpable than an English missionary and from the first point of view there was absolutely no justification for the expenditure of a single sixpence of the money now asked for. Mr John Burns on behalf of those he represents had also a word to say. It was not very appropiate but would meet with great approval by the mob. "The policy of world-wide brigandage" said he, "was primarily damaging to the British Empire." From which it would appear that for displays of arrant stupidity the House of Commons does not stand behind the Indian Councils.

INDIAN TEA.

MR. H. J. TOZER, in his paper on Forty years of Indian trade, the other day, gave some instructive details as to the growth of the Indian Tea industry. Until 1862, as he showed, Indian tea was grown only in Government gardens. In order to encourage private enterprise seeds and plants given were free of charge to planters. At the time Government had sent home one and a quarter million pounds per year and as the demand increased cultivation was rapidly extended—the area having increased in the last fifteen years alone by eighty-two per cent. and the production by 161 per cent. in spite of a continued decline in prices. The exports last year were set down at 175 million pounds. Ceylon has competed very keenly with India in the home market. In 1887, England first took more tea from India than from China, which up to about 1860 had practically monopolised the English market. In 1900, of the tea retained for consumption in England, 57 per cent. was Indian, 37 per cent. Ceylon, and only 5 per cent, China tea. England, in 1899-1900, took 9-10ths of India's total export. It is now increasingly difficult to find an outlet for all that India can produce and planters are straining every nerve to prevent the markets being lost to them. In order to revive their drooping fortunes they have resolved, among other things, to restrict the output, effect reforms in management and preparation, resort to fine plucking to improve quality, agitate for the reduction of the British tea duty, promote native consumption and prepare green tea to meet the demands of the American market. If they succeed in all these undertakings they ought to be able to dictate their own terms. The improvement in quality is really the one essential.

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION.

THE latest reports concerning the prospects of coming crops and the conditions prevailing in regard to the preparation of land are satisfactory, except as applying to Bombay Presidency. There was slight rain in parts of Ahmednagar, Belgaum, and Kanara, and this has somewhat favoured the breaking up of land for new crops. The harvests, however, are more or less poor, but in Sind the ryots have suffered through damage to their crops by rats, locusts and other insects. Cotton picking is nearly completed in Dharwar and is in progress in Surat. Water is becoming scarce in parts of Nasik and the Karnatak, but the area in Madras, where water supplies are getting low, is much greater. Pasture is also getting scarce, but there is plenty of fodder available. The weather has been rather tempetuous in Central Provinces, but it has not interfered materially with the harvests in the northern and eastern parts of the Provinces. The mustard crop has been gathered in Assam, but is not satifactory except in Lakhimpur and Sibsagar. All the crops in the former district are very good. The condition of standing crops in the Punjab is reported to be very promising and a good outturn is expected everywhere. In Bengal the harvests are approaching completion, and the prospects of crops depend on rain. Sugarcane and extra crops are being sown and irrigated in North Western Provinces, where extraction of opium is nearly finished. The winter harvests have been commenced in Hyderabad, they are almost over in Berar, and in full swing in Mysore, where, however, water is becoming scarce in districts. The number of persons on relief is 258,787, which is an increase of 32,605 on the previous week. Of this latter total the Bombay Presidency contributes 21,963 and Bombay Native States over 10,000.

TACTICS WIN BATTLES.

A USEFUL book for officers who are going in for their examinations on tactics has just been published by Lieutenant T. E. Madden, 17th Bengal Infantry, at the "Civil and Military" Press, Lahore. The work consists of notes compiled by the author, when studying for his promotion examination; they have been found most useful by other officers working up tactics, and the scope by utility will doubtless be widely enlarged as soon as other military men become aware of its publication. It contains information in concrete form of the mission of advanced cavalry, the normal order of march of an infantry division, the general duties of an advanced guard, rear guards and flank guards. The uses of artillery, cavalry, infantry, machine guns, are given, together with a few words regarding the lessons learned during the war in South Africa. The chapter dealing with outposts contains much valuable information, and there are other interesting sections, all of which make this unpretentious book a very valuable synopsis of what is necessary to be learned in order to pass in Tactics.

THE GUZERAT PIGSTICKING MEETING.

THE success of the Guzerat Pigsticking Meeting this year has been greatly marred owing to the scarcity of pig. It is difficult to understand what has caused this scarcity in a district which has hitherto been regarded by followers of this branch of sport as a perfect Elysium. Unfortunately for the future of the sport in Western India the gradual disappearance of pig from the Guzerat jungles has rendered more and more difficult the selection of a likely spot at which to hold the meeting and those held during the last four or five years have been far below the standard of the meetings of the earlier nineties as far as the sport afforded is concerned. With the experiences of the present year before them pigstickers must look forward to future meetings with very gloomy forebodings. It would be a pity if this historic annual meeting were to be abandoned, and we hope that with an improvement in the present agricultural condition of Guzerat pigs will return to their old haunts.

MR. M. H. STARLING, who returned by the last mail steamer, has resumed charge of the office of Clerk of the Crown at Bombay.

SIR EDWIN HENRY HAYTER COLLEN, G. C. I. E. C. B. S. C., Military Member of the Council of H. E the Governor-General in Council arrived in Bombay this morning at 8-45 a. m., from Calcutta. A salute of 15 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery to announce his arrival. Sir Edwin Collen sails to-morrow for Australia.

IN the race for 'Tomtit' class boats held on Saturday last, the 6th instant 'Titmouse' having fouled North Karanja Buoy, is held disqualified and it being so, 'Meg' wins the first Prize and 'Clutha' the second.

HIS HIGHNESS the Minister of Hyderabad bagged a large tiger on Saturday.

THE plague in the Kaparthala State has spread from Phagwara to the village of Chacnoke.

THERE were no fresh cases of plague and no deaths in Jammu during the week ending 30th March.

THE punitive police force located at the villages of Kamar Mashani, Tarag, Sultan Khel, Mitha Khatak and Manda Khel, in the Bannu district is to remain for a further period of one year.

THE death is announced at Chittagong on Saturday of Mr. R. A. Way, Agent Assam-Bengal Railway. Mr. Way was attacked by desentery, and succumbed after a short illness. He was only forty-seven years of age, and leaves a widow and child.

THE census is estimated to cost in all a quarter of a crore of rupees, of which seven lakhs will be spent this year and 18 lakhs next year. A census that came oftener than once in ten years would be a costly luxury on these terms.

THE village of Dobani Kalan in the Sialkot district is attacked with plague. Up to the end of last month there had been 619 cases of plague in the Gurdaspur district with 408 deaths and 575 cases in the Sialkot district with 374 deaths. A notification is about to be issued prohibiting the holding of caste gatherings and other collections of persons for social or other purposes in the Shakargarn and Zafarwal tahsils.

FROM information received by the Government of India, it would seem that Dr. Stein has met with most gratifying success in the desert north of Niya in Chinese Turkestan. He has found ruins dating back certainly to the first century; and a few days' work has yielded a collection of close on 300 documents of that period, all in Kharoshthi, the oldest Indian script of Central Asia, and on wooden tablets, most of which are in good preservation. The variety of documents is said to be as striking as their quantity, including as they do Buddhist religious texts, votive records with dates, legal records and correspondence. Many of the latter tablets still bear the clay seals with which they were secured. All were found in the ruins of two monasteries; and more likely sites still remain to be searched.

AT the High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Tyebjee delivered judgment in the suit of Jethmull Ramnand and another against the B. B. and C. I. Railway and the East India Railway Company, in which the plaintiffs claimed to recover from the companies two sums of Rs. 6,037-13-6 and Rs. 1,400-1-8 with interest and costs. His lordship was clearly of opinion upon the evidence that the E. I. Railway had failed to establish that the goods were not delivered to them, and must be held liable under the railway receipts. In dealing with the case of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, his lordship said it was admitted that the receipts not having been granted by the company, and the goods not having been shown to have been lost on their line, they could not be held liable. His lordship dismissed the suit against the B. B. and C. I. Railway with such costs as had been incurred on their own behalf. A decree was passed in favour of the plaintiffs against the E. I. Railway for Rs. 3,927 and Rs. 690 with costs.

"TO THE PERSON SITTING IN DARKNESS."

BY MARK TWAIN.

MARK TWAIN has contributed much to the gaiety of nations. He has also time and again touched with unerring finger the weak points in our civilisation, but he has never combined in a single article so much mordan humour and such merciless truth as are to be found in the inimitable essay which he contributed to the "North American Review" for February. This article is a master-piece in its way, and as a contribution to current political controversy there is nothing like it printed in the English language. The essay is inscribed "To the Person Sitting in Darkness." This Person is one of the People who, according to the familiar text so often used at missionary meetings, are said when sitting in darkness to have seen a great light from the diffusion of the Gospel—from which the phrase has come to be regarded as synonymous with the heathen. Now, Mark Twain is the last man in the world to write a word reflecting upon the self-sacrificing labours of missionaries who are missionaries indeed, to whose labours and martyrdom the world owes many of the best things which it possesses. But of that modern type of missionary who in the name of the Prince of Peace acts often as the precursor of war and conquest, and who insists upon the defence of the Gospel by gunboats and Maxims, excites in Mark Twain somewhat of the same stern and scathing indignation which it would have excited in the Founder of our faith.

THE GOLDEN RULE IN CHINA.

The particular cause which moved him to this indignant protest was a letter from China which appeared in the *New York Sun* on Christmas Eve. The letter describes how the Rev. Mr. Ament, of the American Board of Foreign Missions, had returned from a trip into the interior of China, which he had made for the purpose of collecting indemnities for damages done by Boxers. Every where he went he compelled the Chinese to pay. 300 of his native Christians had been killed, but he had collected 300 taels for each of these murders, had compelled full payment for all the property belonging to Christians that had been destroyed, and had also assessed fines amounting to thirteen times the amount of the indemnity. The money, says the Rev. Mr. Ament, will be used for the propagation of the Gospel. This compensation the American missionary regards as moderate when compared with the amounts secured by the Catholics, who demand, in addition to money, head for head. They collect 500 taels for each native convert killed, and in addition when 680 of their converts were massacred in the Wenchiu country, they demanded 680 heads. In a further conversation Mr. Ament denied emphatically that the missionaries generally looted, but he criticised the Americans, whose soft hand, he maintained, was not so good as the mailed fist of the Germans.

PAWNEE OR CHRISTIAN?

It is good, says Mark Twain, that this glad tidings arrives on Chrismas Eve, just in time to enable us to celebrate the day with proper gaiety and enthusiasm. The Rev. Ament is the right man in the right place. He represents the American spirit, and the oldest Americans, says Mark Twain, are the Pawnees, whose idea is that it is only fair and right that the innocent should be made to suffer for the guilty, and that it is better that ninety and nine innocent should suffer than that one guilty person should escape. . .

"Mr. Ament's financial feat of squeezing a thirteen-fold indemnity out of the pauper peasants to square other people's offences, thus condemning them and their women and innocent little children to inviable starvation and lingering death, in order that the blood-money so acquired might be used for the propagation of the Gospel," seems to him so hideous and colossal and concrete a blasphemy, "that its match is not findable in the history of this or of any other age."

SHALL WE GIVE THE POOR THINGS A REST?

After having thus delivered himself concerning Mr. Ament, Mark Twain proceeds to discuss the question of the spread of civilisation modern fashion from the point of view of the Person Sitting in Darkness. He asks "Shall we go on conferring our civilisation upon the peoples that sit in darkness, or shall we give these poor things a rest? . . . . .

Would it not be prudent to get our Civilisation-tools together, and see how much stock is left on hand in the way of Glass Beads and Theology, and of Maxim Guns and Hymn books, and Trade-Gin and Taxes of Progress and Enlightenment (patent self-justable ones, good to fire villages with, upon occasion), and balance the books, and arrive at the profit and loss, so that we may intelligently decide whether to continue the business or sell out the property and start a new Civilisation scheme on the proceeds?

Extending the Blessings of Civilisation to our Brother who Sits in Darkness has been a good trade, and has paid well on the whole, and there is money in it yet if carefully worked—but not enough, in my judgment to make any considerable risk advisable. The People that Sit in Darkness are getting to be too scarce—too scarce and too shy. And such darkness as is now left is really of but an indifferent quality, and not dark enough for the game. The most of those People that Sit in Darkness have been furnished with more light than was good for them or profitable for us. We have been injudicious. The Blessings-of-Civilisation Trust, wisely and cautiously administered, is a Daisy. There is more money in it, more territory, more sovereignty, and other kinds of emolument, than there is in any other game that is played.

THE OUTSIDE COVER AND THE REAL THING.

But Christendom has been playing it badly. She has been too greedy, and wanted to grab all the stakes. The result is that the People who Sit in Darkness have become suspicious of the blessing of civilisation; more, they have begun to examine them. This is not well. "The blessings of civilisation are all right, and an excellent commercial property. There could not be a better in a dim light. In the right kind of light and yet a proper distance with the goods a little out of focus," they furnish to the Gentlemen who Sit in Darkness and exhibit labelled: "Love Justice, Generosity, Liberty, Equality and Mercy."

"There," says Mark Twain, "is it good? Sir, it is pie. It will bring into camp any idiot that sits in darkness anywhere. But unfortunately it is on the outside only, while inside the veil is the actual thing that the customer sitting in darkness buys with his blood and tears and land and liberty." The business is being ruined because all the nations have been exporting the actual thing with the outside cover left off. Of which he proceeds to give some examples.

THE ELEPHANT AND THE FIELD MICE.

MARK TWAIN says:—

Mr. Chamberlain manufactures a war out of materials so inadequate and fanciful that they make the boxes grieve and the gallery laugh, and he tries hard to persuade himself that it isn't purely a private raid for cash, but has a sort of dim, vague respectability about it somewhere, if he could only find the spot; and then, by and by, he can scour the flag clean again after he has finished dragging it through the mud, and make it shine and flash in the vault of heaven once more as it had shone and flashed there a thousand years in the world's respect un il he laid his unfaithful hand upon it. It is bad play—bad. For it exposes the Actual Thing to Them that Sit in Darkness, and they say: "What! Christian against Christian? And only for money? Is "this" a case of magnanimity, forbearance, love, gentleness, mercy, protection of the weak—this strange and over-showy onslaught of an elephant upon a nest of field-mice, on the pretext that the mice had squeaked an insolence at him—conduct which no self-respecting government could allow to pass unavenged? as Mr. Chamberlain said. Was that a good pretext in a small case, when it had not been a good pretext in a large one?—for only recently Russia had affronted the elephant three times and survived alive and unamittem. Is this Civilisation and Progress? Is it someshing better than we already possess? These harryings and burnings and desert-makings in the Transvaal—is this an improvement on our darkness? Is it, perhaps, possible that there are two kinds of Civilisation—one for home consumption and one for the heathen market?"

AN OVERCHARGE FOR MISSIONARIES.

Then, having disposed of Mr. Chamberlain, he turns to the Kaiser's Chinese policy. He maintains that the Kaiser went to play the game without first mastering it. "He lost a couple of missionaries in a riot in Shantung, and in his account he made an overcharge for them," and this the Person Sitting in Darkness knows. He knows that a missionary is like any other man—worth merely what you can supply his place for and no more. But 100,000 dollars apiece in money, twelve miles of territory worth 20,000,000 dollars, and containing millions of inhabitants, besides having to build a monument in the Christian Church, is no proper figure for a missionary when one can get shop-worn kings for less.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

PREPARATIONS FOR AN ADVANCE.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

Preparations for the advance of the Somaliland expedition against the Mad Mullah are proceeding rapidly.

Three corps will converge on Furao, one of which has to cross a waterless desert for five days.

THE ITALIAN VISIT TO TOULON.

The Italian Squadron has arrived at Toulon.

Admiral Beaumont welcomed them and exchanged cordial speeches with the Duke of Genoa.

President Loubet arrives at Toulon on Wednesday.

THE FESTIVITIES AT TOULON.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

The Russian Squadron which left Toulon is returning from Villefranche to salute President Loubet at the moment of his departure from Toulon.

THE UNRESTIN CHINA.

Tungfahsiang who headed the rebellion in Mongolia and Shansi according to latest reports is 150 miles from Singanfu with 11,000 regulars.

RUSSIA'S AIMS EXPLAINED.

An amplified statement of the Russian attitude in China has been semi-officially published at St. Petersburg which declares that Russia is resolved to maintain the integrity of China and that the only object in the recent negotiations has been to secure guarantees for the peaceful construction of the railway.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPE.

STRICTER MEASURES.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

The "Cape Gazette" to-morrow will notify that acts of rebellion committed after the 12th instant, will be subject to the old Common Law instead of the mild penalties of the Special Tribunals' Act.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 8.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer s. s. Oceania arrived here from Colombo yesterday evening.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer s. s. Mombassa left here yesterday evening.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Make Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 6th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the 8th instant *via* Benadir Coast.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s Moravia, from Bombay, left Karachi for Trieste on the afternoon of the 6th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Sugars quiet.

Good Bhowsugger 3 22-32.

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	95 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	95 3-8
Bar Silver	26 15-16

THE NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 9.

A special cablegram to the "Asian," dated London, April 4th, gives the following result of the racing for the Northamptonshire Stakes:—

Evasit	1
Rapparree	2
Greenaway	3

Betting: 7 to 2 against Evasit, which won by two lengths; distance between Rapparee and Greena, way, fourteen lengths.

MILITARY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 9.

Captain T. Baptist, I. M. S., died at Mean Meer yesterday of diabetes.

Colonel Porter, 28th Punjab Infantry, officiates as Colonel on the Staff at Multan vice Rose transferred to Malakand.

Lieutenant Teesdale, 1st Cheshires, joins the Staff Corps.

DEATH OF MISS LAWRIE.

HYDERABAD, APRIL 9.

Miss Edith Lawrie, Superintendent of Nursing Afzal Ganj Hospital, and sister of Colonel Lawrie, Residency Surgeon, died rather suddenly yesterday. Miss Lawrie had been in His Highness' service nearly ten years, and her experience gained in hospitals in London enabled her to introduce many reforms in the department she held charge of here. Her funeral this morning was a most impressive ceremony, and was attended by numerous officers of Secunderabad and the local garrisons. The coffin was borne to the grave on a gun carriage, headed by the band of His Highness the Nizam's regular troops, the roads being lined by troops from the house to the cemetery and numerous officials followed on foot. The deceased had just been granted long leave, and was about to proceed to England. Much sympathy is felt for Colonel and Mrs. Lawrie in their bereavement.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

(FROMA CORRESPONDENT.)

RADHANPUR, APRIL 9.

A largely attended meeting of Zenana and other ladies, under the patronage of Mrs. O'Donnell and H. H. the Rani-Saheb, was held at Radhanpur last evening when Mrs. O'Donnell explained to the ladies how much women owed to the late Queen Empress Victoria. It was then decided that a subscription should be made among all the ladies generally with a view to establish a memorial scholarship for girls to perpetuate Her Majesty's memory in Radhanpur. Her Highness liberally contributed, which speaks for the Rani Saheb's loyalty to her late Majesty. It was the first meeting of its kind held here, and great credit is due to Mrs. O'Donnell for organising it.

DEATH OF AN EMINENT JAIN PHILOSOPHER.

RAJKOT, APRIL 9.

Shrimat Rajchandra Ravjibhai, the eminent Jain Philosopher and well-known Shatavadhani poet of Gujarat, died at Rajkot today at 2 p. m., at the age of 33 years. The deceased was born in Vawania, part of Morvi. The country has sustained great loss in his premature death.

THE LANSDOWNE ROAD TRAGEDY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 9.

In reference to the Lansdowne Road tragedy the Police have failed to discover any trace of the person responsible for the death of Ross's child. Every old offender in the city and suburbs has been interviewed by the police, but not one of them corresponds to the description given by Miss Mcleod, the nurse, nor has any clue been found to the missing property.

Under these circumstances the Commissioner of Police has sent all the papers in connection with the case to the District Magistrate of Alipore with a view to having the statements of Miss Mcleod, Mr Ross and Mrs Ross being recorded on oath.

The Government Prosecutor will conduct the proceedings.

It is now stated that the body of the child will be exhumed and the contents of the stomach sent to the Chemical Examiner for analysis.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Egypt, Captain G. L Langborne, which is expected to arrive in Bombay at 10 a.m. on Friday next, brings the following passengers:—

Begg, Mr J	Piggott, Mr J
Begg, Mrs and infant	Phillips, Col
Brenan, Mrs	Rawbinson, Mr
Baillie, Lieut G	Romanyne, Lieut C
Bazett, Lieut	Ruzzak, Mr
Carew, Miss	Stolt, Mr
Durie, Mr and Mrs	Strath, Mr G
Edds, Miss	Todd, Mr R
Kilvey, Lieut R	Town, Mr A
Gibbs, Mr and Mrs	Tosh, Mr A
Gatty, Miss F	Thorpe, Lieut L
Hall, Lieut J	White, Mrs and child
Hamilton, Mr and Mrs	White, Miss
Munro, Mr J	Walby, Mr and Mrs
Pinder, Mr R	

THE SHORTNESS OF RAINFALL.

SOME striking effects of the shortness of rainfall in the Punjab during the year 1899-00 are brought out in the review of the revenue administration just issued. The area on which wheat was matured was two million acres below the normal being only 5 1-2 million acres; the area under gram shrank from a normal of 2,300,000 to 658,000 acres, and the shrinkage of the bajra crop was about the same. Crops either failed completely or were not sown at all on 15,000,000 out of 28,000,000 acres classified as cultivated. The loss of cattle in the famine districts varied from 17 per cent in Umballa to 43 per cent in Jhelum and 46 per cent in Rohtak. Yet, despite these disastrous results, the returns of exports and imports show that the province was self-supporting, and, owing to the abundant produce of the tracts irrigated from the Chenab and Sirhind canals, exports exceeded imports. The export of wheat did not sink so low as in 1896-97, and indeed was higher than in export in two other recent years. Such grain as was imported into the famine districts came mostly from adjacent districts in the N.-W.P. The figures relating to transfers of land are reported to be not particularly remarkable. The Financial Commissioner thinks that a large number of mortgages were converted into sales in anticipation of the land legislation; but taking the figures for the province as a whole, the area sold is so nearly normal that the conversion of mortgages into sales would not appear to have been on a large scale. It appears that in most of the areas of scarcity the moneylenders were unwilling to advance money to their clients until they saw some prospect of a good crop being gathered—a measure of prudence which can scarcely be condemned, however unfortunate its results. There was great activity in well-sinking during the year, the total of 10,945 new wells being probably the largest on record, and the Punjab Government thinks takavi might usefully be given for the sinking of kachs wells in famine time, but admits the cogency of the Government of India's reasoning that by the time takavi has been granted for seed, grain and cattle, there is little left for land improvement. To the loans of 3 1-2 lakhs given thriftlessly for the purchase of seed and cattle for the kharif of 1899, must be added, it is feared, the 4 1-2 lakhs given, chiefly in the Rawalpindi Division, for the sowing of the rabi in 1900. The loans for the kharif of 1900 reached the large sum of Rs. 30,82,000; these have been applied with better results, and they were supplemented by 11 lakhs from the Charitable Relief Fund.—"Pioneer."

PREVENTIVE INOCULATION.

THE question of preventive inoculation against enteric fever has more than once been referred to in these columns as a subject which has long since passed beyond the region of merely academic interest, rather indeed as one which vitally affects the efficiency of the army. From the comparatively few statistics that have been published, the value of the measure, which after all, is still in its infancy, has been very clearly shown; and, as soon as the figures of the South African war are available, it is to be confidently anticipated that the results attained in the prevention of this scourge will be seen to be even more favourable than was expected. The official statistics of the Ladysmith garrison were published some time ago, and since then others of a similar nature have appeared. The conclusions to be drawn from these are sufficiently significant. In Ladysmith there were 1,765 officers and men who had been inoculated, as against 10,529 unprotected. Among the former there were 35 cases of enteric, 1 in 48.7 thus contracting the disease: among the unprotected 1,489 or 1 in 7.07 got enteric. Similarly the mortality table is all in favour of inoculation. Of inoculated men 1 in 213 died of the disease, as compared with 1 in 32 among the others. Moreover, nearly the whole of the inoculated had only submitted to the operation once instead of twice, as is now recommended, and were therefore not fully protected. Had the full measure of protection been afforded it is reasonable to suppose that these figures would have been still more remarkable. Again, while the Portland Hospital was at Bloemfontein a large number of enteric cases passed through. Of these 50 had been inoculated and 150 were uninoculated; the mortality of the two classes came to 7.4 per cent and 14 per cent respectively. The latest Indian statistics are equally satisfactory. In a British cavalry regiment in this country 360 men were inoculated; during a year two of these man contracted enteric and one died. Among 179 men who refused to be inoculated, 11 cases occurred with six deaths. It is difficult to see how these figures can be explained away. Much no doubt remains to be done, and the process is by no means thoroughly understood; but that a very marked decree of protection is given cannot well be denied, however temporary that protection may ultimately prove to be.—"Pioneer."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	5	1	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	6	11	44
C Market, Bhoti Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	53	9	46
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	22	13	23
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	28	34	63
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	12	11	21
G Mahim and Worlee	13	18	28
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	15	27
Total	139	112	259
Total plague deaths to date	92,894	77,544	
Same date last year	113	112	365

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday, was 1,860 as against 1,716 during the previous week. Of the total number 698 died of plague and four of cholera, the figures for the preceding week being 709 and six, respectively. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 2,397, while that of plague was 698.

BANDRA.

There were 3 attacks and 2 deaths recorded from plague within the limits of the Bandra Municipality on Sunday.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

FUTURE OF STEEL IN CANADA.

COTTON TROUBLES IN MANCHESTER.

TRADE OPENINGS IN EGYPT.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

MR. A. J. MOXHAM, the manager of Dominion Iron and Steel company, delivered a striking address on this subject in Toronto recently. He started with some general propositions. First he laid it down that broadly speaking the cost of finished steel varies with that of pig metal. Next that the variable quantity in the cost of production is the cost of material, and that the cost of labour is not necessarily variable. But there are no two localities in the world where raw material, distance from market, &c., are the same. To investigate the advantages of any given location, distance must be studied. In a nutshell, the problem is entirely a matter of freight. Nowhere has nature assembled ore, coal, and limestone in the exact proportionate qualities and quantities required. Though materials are often found side by side, there is always something lacking. The poorer coals of Kentucky are near very good ores. The good coals of Durham, England, are near the low-grade ores of the Middlesbrough district, and so on. Birmingham, Alabama, is perhaps, the district in which the three material elements of pig-iron production are most nearly combined in the proportions required for manufacturing under the best conditions. Do not, he said, condemn a steel venture because the raw materials are not grouped together, and do not put all your money into one which has everything inside the mill fence. The next point is, "What is the permissible cost of these materials?" The answer is short. The ore and limestone delivered at the mine must be "cheap as dirt," and the coal not far from the same. In some places the cost of ore on cars is actually less than the price for removing earth. Limestone should not cost over 25 cents a ton at the quarries. In the Connellsville district coal has been mined and put on cars under 40 cents a ton. What are the limits within which these materials must lie? Mr. Moxham declared that to each a conclusion on this point must be by comparison. He took Pittsburgh as an exponent, and showed by careful computation, that the freight cost of the materials to make a ton of pig iron as 3·25 dols. This is freight cost, not freight charged. Compared with this Canada has four well-developed beds of ore of large quantity and excellent quality, and all capable of being mined as cheap as dirt.

The London School of Economics and Politica Science cannot do better than model its curriculum on the broad lines sketched by Lord Rosebery on March 21st. It should never be forgotten by the managers of this aspiring institution that commercial education, like technical, is no more than the means to the end. That end is so to equip this country with special sorts of knowledge as to enable it not merely to hold its own both in home and foreign trade but to conquer additional markets. All over the world, commercial policy now governs the councils of civilised nations. Look where one may the spectacle presented is that of an unceasing struggle to secure profitable business. Some nations pursue that object in one way, some in another, but whether it be sought by territorial aggrandisement or by diplomatic methods, the cardinal purpose is identical. Unless, therefore, Great Britain is to fall miserably behind in this strenuous competition, it is essential that all concerned in her commercial success should use every effort to organise victory. Superior training for travellers and clerks would count for little unless their employers had intelligent perception of the most effective manner in which to make use of these subordinates for the common object. Capitalists, too, should be ready to play their part in the campaign; in the past, when the foundations of British commercial supremacy were laid, great risks were commonly accepted on the chance of commensurate profits. Unless this need for co-operation be recognised and given effect to by our "captains of industry," as well as by the rank and file, neither the London School of Economics nor any kindred institution will do much good towards the fruition of commercial policy.

The cotton operatives in Lancashire are agitating for an extension of the Saturday half-holiday by ceasing work promptly at noon. They are not, it appears, at all dissatisfied with the present wage-rate, but consider that the prosperous condition of the industry justifies their demand for a little more leisure. So far as that goes, the proposition is fairly arguable, but there is another side to the controversy which these intelligent artisans do not, apparently, perceive. The industry is reasonably prosperous just now, but not very long ago, it had fallen into a most stagnant condition, and numbers of mills were either closed or kept going at heavy loss to their owners, to save the hands from distress. Those bad times should certainly be taken into consideration in any re-arrangement of working hours. But the major issue involved in the demand is whether a continuance of prosperity can be counted on. All experience goes to prove the impossibility of shortening holidays when once granted; they become vested interests. It is equally undeniable that, unless the lengthening of leisure time is accompanied by a proportionate reduction of the wage-rate employers suffer loss. If, therefore, bad times were to follow the present good times in Lancashire, as has so frequently occurred, the mill-owners would find themselves bound to an unprofitable arrangement, and so be compelled to close their works. To make the proposal fair it should either be accompanied by a reduction of wages or by some sort of sliding scale proportioning the length of the Saturday half-holiday to the economic circumstances of the industry.

The steamer Port Morant, belonging to the Imperial Direct West India Mail Line, which arrived on March 19th at Avonmouth, Bristol, with fruit from Jamaica, was unloaded on March 20th, when an exhaustive examination of the contents of the holds fully confirmed the first impressions as to the excellent condition of the fruit. The experts expressed a confident opinion that the method of storing cargo in chambers, with the temperature regulated by air currents is a complete success and that there is a great future before the new trade. The Limited Fruit Company in America, which annually imports into that country 24,000,000 bunches of bananas, has watched this latest experiment with special interest, but some of its experts were doubtful as to the outcome of the venture, and the shippers on Wednesday telegraphed them intelligence of its unqualified success. The Port Morant carried a larger proportion of bananas fully ripe than will be shipped in future trips, but these involved no loss, for the market was only lightly stocked and they were in immediate demand. Five special fruit trains were despatched to various centres. Two went to London, the first being due to arrive in time for the bananas to be put on the afternoon market. In addition, large numbers of fully-laden trucks were attached to goods trains throughout the day, and in every instance the bananas were, for the first time in the history of the trade, carried unpacked, only thin layers of straw being placed around the bunches, which were stacked on end in covered trucks. Fruit experts from Elder, Dempster, and Co.'s London, Liverpool, and Bristol offices gave timely hints to the officials as to the best method of handling the fruit. The most northern point to which large consignments were sent was Aberdeen. Liverpool merchants are sending considerable quantities to Belfast and Dublin. Proposals are receiving attention for shipping fruit from Bristol direct to Irish ports, which would be cheaper than carrying them part of the way by railway. The bananas, which constituted the main portion of the cargo of the Port Morant, showed no waste fruit, being sound, full, large, and ripening to a pure golden colour. The merchants admitted that the prices at which they are put on the market allow of an appreciable reduction in existing rates. The hope is entertained by the merchants that by-and-by bananas may be retailed at two a penny, but hold the view that such fine fruit as that brought by the Port Morant is fully worth top current rates. In Germany they have their scarcity of agricultural labour problems and concurrently over-crowding in the manufacturing centres just as we have in Great Britian. The remedies suggested in this country are numerous and various, ranging from allotments to lectures, parish reading rooms to present proprietorship. In Germany the Government has decided on a different course. Baron Hermann, the agricultural expert of the German Embassy at Washington, has urged upon the home Government the marked advantages of American agricultural machinery, and he believes that its introduction would prove beneficial to German agriculture. The German Government, anxious to do all that is possible to enable the agricultural community to take advantage of modern improvements, has decided to send a specialist from Berlin to the States to make careful enquiry, and this gentleman will spend the spring and summer on the farms, watching modern machinery at work, while, in the autumn, he will visit the factories. So excellent a scheme cannot, we imagine, fail to be fruitful of good results. Whether salvation for German agriculture lies in the introduction of American machinery, we cannot say, but, at least, the expert's report should be most valuable, and the German Government deserves credit for its sensible enterprise. We wonder when it will begin to dawn upon our British rulers that there is something to be learnt outside England.

We gather from the recently published report of the French Chamber of Commerce, at Alexandria that since the establishment of shoe factories at all the larger Egyptian towns, a good demand has sprung up there for wooden lasts and other articles of shoe mercery. Many of these shoe factories are employing a considerable number of hands and there are also, says the report, the many small shoemakers, which are spread all over Egypt, to be taken into consideration. Germany, with its neatly turned out lasts of beechwood, seems to hold the whip hand in that country at the present moment, but the French Chamber of Commerce is of opinion that there is sufficient scope for other nations to compete successfully with them in that line, provided their goods are equal to the German as regards quality and price. It may be added for the information of manufacturers that the lasts suitable for Egypt are always made on special models. The gold mines at Fatira, Bagbatch, Umroos, and Kenah, in Upper Egypt, have already been well known to the old Egyptians, but only quite lately has their re-suscitation been taken in hand. In starting work at Fatira, a brick-walled pit of ten metres in diameter has been discovered, while at Bagbatch a new pit has been dug close to the old one. It has been found that the various veins in the latter are very large, but not so numerous as in the Fatira mine. The Umroos mine has up to the present given no definite results, as the pits and galleries will have to be arranged much deeper in order to reach the seams that are lying below those worked by the ancients. At Kenah, the work is at the present confined to the uncoverings of the old mine and removing the rubbish. On the occasion of opening the mines at Fatira an enormous deposit of phosphates was discovered. Two wells have been sunk by the Petroleum Syndicate at Gebelel Zeit and Gemsah, on the west coast of the Suez Gulf, about 25 miles South of Suez. One has been sunk to a depth of 2,390 ft., and the other to a distance of 2,000 ft. In the deeper well, "Petroleum" declares that three veins of good gas have been struck, and the last 300 ft. have been through black, petroleum-bearing sand. The company is preparing to sink a third well, about 160 miles to the south of Suez, near the shore of the so-called Large Plain, or Southern Plateau of the Arabian Desert; and all the machinery for this purpose has arrived on the spot. The manager of the works is Professor P. T. Wanner, a Transatlantic; and all the workmen, borers, and tools are American.

Mr. H. H. Barnett raises an important point in a letter to the "Birmingham Post" as to the value of Board of Trade returns. "If other trades are any thing like mine," he says, "we are doing much worse than figures show. Some years ago, when I first commenced business, all the articles I bought were of English manufacture; now scarcely anything can be obtained English made. For instance, it is ridiculous to think that bottles can be made in this country by the side of the foreigner either against quality or price. In fancy cases English manufacturers shake their heads when asked to quote against Germany. Labels share the same fate. Metal sprinkler tops have lately gone now to the foreigner, and so I could go on enumerating. You will therefore see that almost everything I export is imported first and merely put together in England and shown in the Board of Trade returns as English made goods. No doubt other firms in other branches of trade will uphold my statements, when it will be seen that really the decrease is considerably more than the country anticipates."

THE FAMINE.

RELIEF WORKS IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DURING the week ending the 30th March there was more or less rain in parts of all the effected districts except Ahmedabad and in the Native States of Rewa Kantha, Jath and Mudhol. The prices of the staple food-grains have risen in Kaira, Broach, Sholapur, Khandesh and Satara; elsewhere they have fallen or are stationary.

The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week.

	Preceding week.	Week under report.
Workers	125,462	134,548
Dependants	22,947	23,417
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	43,576	48,416

The numbers on relief works including dependants have decreased in Sholapur by 560, in the other districts the numbers have increased as follows:—Kaira 3,702; Ahmednagar 1,992; Panch Mahals 852; Bijapur 555; Poona 471; Satara 449; Dharwar 391; Ahmedabad 333; Nasik 267; Belgaum 74 and Broach 49: The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief in villages and poor-houses have increased in all districts except Ahmedabad, where there is a decrease of 32. Three small works under Civil Agency for the employment of people near their homes were opened in Kaira, two in Ahmedabad and one in Broach.

THE NUMBERS ON RELIEF.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. Revised figures. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Madras	851	3005	3856
Bombay and Sindh	112096	43401	155497
Central Provinces	..	685	685
Total British Provinces	112917	47091	160038
Native States.			
Rajputana States	...	296	296
Central India States	3103	701	3804
Hyderabad	Report not received		
Baroda	9998	4055	14053
Bombay Native States	16063	1123	17186
Total Native States	29164	6380	36144
Grand Total	142111	54071	226182

Name of Province.	Present Week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Madras	1612	3083	4695	+ 839
Bombay and Sind	156347	43113	207460	+ 21963
Central Provinces	...	702	702	+ 17
Total British Provinces	160959	51898	212857	+ 22819
Native States.				
Rajputana States	...	159	159	— 137
Central India States	3120	73	3193	— 111
Hyderabad	Report not received.			
Baroda	10372	4200	14572	+ 519
Bombay Native States	2350	1086	27436	+ 9495
Total Native States	39494	6458	45930	+ 9765
Grand Total	200455	58354	258787	+ 32605

THE GOVERNOR AT HUBLI.

AT Hubli on Monday, His Excellency the Governor received an address from the local Municipality, and, in reply, said:—

It is with great pleasure that I received so cordial a welcome from the Municipality, and I shall not fail to convey to the proper quarter the expression of your sorrow at the heavy loss which India recently sustained by the death of our revered Queen-Empress and your assurances of hearty loyalty to her illustrious successor. Hubli has, in common with many other towns, suffered severely from the terrible ravages of plague, and I can well understand how seriously the consequent necessary expenditure has crippled its financial resources. The Government of Bombay are not indifferent to your interests, but the very fact that so many other Municipalities are making similar appeals for financial aid, and the distinct lines of the plague expenditure policy recently laid down by His Excellency the Viceroy make it impossible to do more at this moment than assure you that the question of what we can do to help Municipalities generally throughout the Presidency is receiving close and anxious consideration. You in Hubli have taken a courageous line from that first in regard to the plague, and from the figures you quote in your address, which show your plague expenditure for the fourth year to be only about one-seventh of that in the preceding year, there seems reason to hope that the determined manner in which you have pushed inoculation will prove to have saved you large sums annually. In this matter Hubli and Dharwar have set an example which, I hope, may be followed elsewhere, and in that respect have established claims for special consideration. At the same time having regard to the principles laid down by the Government of India in respect to plague expenditure, I think you must admit, from your own statement, that you have not been illiberally treated by the Bombay Government. I sincerely hope, too, your line of action in regard to plague matters may prove to have reduced its ravages to a minimum, and that the loss of revenue it has occasioned in the past may not long continue. Should this prove to be the case, it does not seem that you are financially in a bad case. This, I gladly acknowledge, is due to the good management and careful husbanding of your resources, and I note with pleasure the forecast of your needs in the matter of improved water supply and drainage system as indications of the prescience and public spirit of the Hubli Corporation. I would only suggest one cautious remedy, that if your scheme involved a large increase to the existing supply of water, it might be dangerous to introduce it, without a simultaneous scheme of draining to carry off the surplus water. From what I have seen elsewhere I feel no doubt that much of the unhealthiness in many of the large centres of the population in India is due to the introduction of a copious water supply without, at the same time, providing against water logging in the soil. As regards the question of aiding the expansion of your town, while Government quite recognise the importance of such a step from a sanitary point of view, I draw your attention to the point that rules on the subject have recently been experimentally introduced, and if you ask for a relaxation of these rules in regard to the acquisition of agricultural lands for building purposes, much must necessarily depend on your having a definite scheme to propose, showing the manner in which you propose to expropriate the inhabitants of the congested district. It would, therefore, be obviously premature for me to undertake on behalf of Government to relax these rules. I can, however, undertake that if when you have matured your scheme, you can approach Government, through the Collector, and show that the existing rules are unsuited to the circumstances of Hubli, Government will not be slow to give full consideration to your representations.

Among other things the address said:—

The last occasion we had the honour of receiving the Governor of this Presidency was on the 15th July, 1898, when Lord Sandhurst, your predecessor, came to advise us and sympathise with us in the great trial which the city was undergoing, the plague being then in its worst phase.

All possible measures to combat the disease were adopted at the instance of Government, and the Municipality heartily co-operated with the Collector in carrying them out. These measures, however, caused a very heavy expenditure of money, as the following figures will show.

In the first year of the epidemic 1897-98 the expenditure on account of plague measures was Rs 3,17,817, and in the following years Rs. 55,771 Rs 40,011 and Rs. 7,000, respectively, the total amount expended in four years being Rs. 1,40,600. This large outlay has been met by (1) receipts from municipal revenue Rs. 56,600; (2) Government loans Rs. 50,000 and (3) a Government grant-in-aid of Rs. 34,000.

It will be evident that even at the best of times it would be difficult for the Municipality to face this heavy liability, but the difficulty has been made still greater by the fact that the Municipal revenues were reduced owing to the effects of scarcity and plague. The burthen that this heavy expenditure has thrown upon the Municipal resources has rendered it impossible to carry out many progressive works which were contemplated, and prevented the urgent wants of the town being supplied.

The first need is the extension of the water scheme and the filtration of the water-supply. The estimate for this work is Rs. 2,30,000, and if the plague had not intervened it is probable that with the aid of a Government Loan, and a subsidy from the Southern Maratha Railway Company the work would, at the present moment, have been well on the way to completion, if not already finished.

The next most pressing want is a system of comprehensive drainage, as no large town which has the benefit of a plentiful water-supply can be maintained in a proper sanitary condition without effective drainage. The estimated cost of the drainage scheme for the city is about three lakhs, and although, in the face of our present financial state, we recognize the impossibility of carrying out this scheme in its entirety, the Municipality would be glad if they could see their way to doing a portion of it every year.

In addition to the above wants there is great necessity for improving the more congested portions of the town by widening roads and reserving air spaces. In this connection we would beg to point out that these improvements cannot be effected without extending the town outwards at the same time, and we would therefore specially request Your Excellency to afford all the facility that Government can to encourge enterprise among the people in utilizing agricultural land for building purposes. This, in our humble opinion, can only be thoroughly effected by extending the town site so as to convert the surrounding agricultural holdings into building sites under the Land Revenue Code. If the Government cannot see their way to giving effect to this proposal it is hoped that the fines for building will be fixed as low as possible.

We have shown above that the total expenditure on account of plague was Rs. 1,40,000 up to the end of March, 1901, and that of this sum the Government were good enough to give us a grant of Rs. 34,000. This grant, however, was insufficient to pay even the amount of salaries of the Flying Column and other officers appointed by Government for plague work at Hubli. The Municipality, through the Collector of Dharwar, has made representations to Your Excellency's Government for a further grant-in-aid. We are aware that Government have had many calls on their finances from other Municipalities on the same account, but we understand that Your Excellency has been pleased to consider the claims of this Municipality as a special case on account of the heavy sacrifices it has made, and it is our earnest hope that Your Excellency will be able to see your way to aiding us in our pressing need.

In conclusion, we beg to avail ourselves of this opportunity to express to Your Excellency, as the representative of our Sovereign, our heartfelt sorrow at the irreparable loss the Empire has sustained in the death of our Gracious and beloved Queen, whose memory will always live in the hearts of her subjects throughout the world. As loyal subjects of the Crown we should be failing in our duty if we did not express our sincere joy at the accession of Edward the VII to the Throne, and we hope and pray that His Majesty's reign will be as long and as glorious as that of his noble and illustrious mother.

AMONG the items of decreased expenditure, thanks partly to which the Finance Member has been able to present such favourable accounts for the year 1900-1901, is a decrease of nearly 20 lakhs under the head "political." This is made up variously, but most of it relates to the Afghanistan subsidy, and the explanation is rather curious. It appears, writes the Labore paper, that His Highness the Amir draws his subsidy at irregular intervals, and including the year just closed the undrawn arrears amount to about 20 lakhs, of which it is expected the Amir will for the present draw only five lakhs, leaving an outstanding balance of 15 lakhs. It would be interesting to know what financial or political motives have induced the ruler of Kabul to temporarily forego his dues. For the rest the expenditure on the Tochi Militia is two lakhs less than the estimate; the charges on the Punjab Frontier (the Khyber, Kohat, Chitral and Gilgit) are a lakh less; and there is a further nominal saving by transferring the provision of two lakhs for the purchase of Hastings House, Calcutta, from Political Account to Civil Works Account.

THE income-tax in India during the year just closed is estimated to yield the large sum of nearly two crores (Rs. 1,96,20,000), against which the charges amount to only Rs. 3,36,000. The state of Indian finance will have to improve very markedly before the Government will be willing to relinquish this nest egg.

PROFESSOR JACKSON'S LECTURES ON THE PARSI RELIGION.

PROFESSOR A. V. Williams Jackson, of Columbia University, America, has returned from his tour in Northern India to our city, for the purpose of delivering a course of lectures on the Parsi Religion during the present and the next week. Professor Jackson has undertaken this course at the request of our scholar, Mr. K.P. Karkaria, who thinks that lectures from such an eminent authority on the Parsi sacred languages and literature will have a very salutary effect on the community and especially Parsi students. The present will be a systematic course, consisting of seven lectures in all. Four of these will be of a popular nature and will be delivered in the Hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. The other three being of a somewhat technical nature will appeal specially to students, and it has been decided to deliver them in the Hall of the Bengalee School in Parsi Bazaar Street. It has been arranged that at the end of each of these special lectures there may be an interchange of views and discussions on certain points between the learned Professor and our students. Such is the idea of Mr. Karkaria, for the opportunity of meeting such an eminent savant and discussing points of doubt and perplexity with him personally will not recur for a long time. Professor Jackson, as we said some time ago, is at present engaged in an elaborate work on the Parsi Religion, and in his present course will embody the results of his study of a lifetime. His work on the life of Zoroaster is, however, all over the world; and the lectures of such a scholar are sure to be widely appreciated here not only by the Parsis, but also by others who take an interest in culture and thought. The subject of the lectures are all connected with the Parsi Religion—its prophet, its sacred books, its doctrines, ethical and metaphysical. By the lecture that Professor Jackson gave last month on his first arrival here he has shown himself to be a very eloquent and perspicacious expounder of recondite matters: and from his present course we expect the best results. The first lecture, which will be chiefly of an introductory nature, will be delivered this afternoon at 5-15 p.m., at the Framji Cowasji Hall, its subject being "Zoroaster and the sacred books of the Parsis." Sir Jamseji Jijibhoy will preside. The whole course of seven lectures is open to the public.

THE SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND ROUTE.

MR. T. D. MACKAY, the general passenger agent for the San Francisco Overland Route and the Great American Railways, via China and Japan, leaves Bombay for Hongkong to-day. During his stay in this city he has boomed the attractions of the San Francisco route to Europe with an energy which could not be surpassed and which very few people would care to try and equal. He leaves with the satisfaction of knowing that the pleasantness of the San Francisco Overland Route has been brought more prominently before the Indian public than ever before. We understand that Mr. Mackay has induced several native gentlemen to undertake the journey and with his characteristic generosity, he has furnished these intending passengers with introductions which will ensure a welcome to his country and enhanced enjoyment.

One of the great events in America this year is the Pan American Exposition at the enterprising up-to-date town of Buffalo, one of the most remarkable cities in America. The gentleman who is advertising that exposition is also one of the most remarkable of its citizens. He has despatched travelling commissioners, who are visiting all the principal towns and clubs, railroad offices, telegraph offices, mayors' offices, hotels, Press clubs, and the like in his great country, who will spread the news that Buffalo is preparing a show which is calculated to astonish, instruct, and startle the civilised world. There have previously been second-rate, one-horse expositions in London, Paris, Antwerp, and the like; but before the enterprise of Buffalo effete Europe may shrink appalled. The United States Express Company has received a million pasters—whatever they may be—which it is sticking on its parcels to the annoyance of the receivers and the glory of Buffalo. There are still further advertising triumphs yet to be mentioned which will assist in bringing a knowledge of the Pan-American Exposition to every man, woman, and child to whom the Stars and Stripes are alternatively a flag and a trade-mark. To the best hotels have been sent hundreds of elegant metal trays that cost a shilling apiece, "wholesale," as we are informed. Then there are 7,000 framed pictures that can be hung in public places, 300,000 maps of the ground, celluloid buttons, bronze badges, type rules, booklets, leaflets, and other minor details. In each of the hotel and steamboat reading rooms, five albums have been placed. At fairs and conventions street banners are displayed, while subsidised lecturers are supplied with lantern slides.

THE KING'S CORONATION OATH.

PROTEST FROM MANGALORE.

At a meeting of the Roman Catholic people of Mangalore, South Canara, held on March 31st, the following resolution was carried unanimously after the speakers had explained the object of the meeting:—

We, the Roman Catholic people of Mangalore, forming about 25 per cent. of the population of this town, in the name also of all our brethren, numbering 80,000, of this District of South Canara, India, respectfully join our voice, in the most solemn manner and with all the strength born of our religious convictions, with that of the other Roman Catholic subjects of the empire against the offensive words contained in the Royal Declaration made before the British Imperial Parliament on 14th February last. But a few days before that, we, a semblid in solemn meeting, had acclaimed our King-Emperor Edward VII as our Sovereign Lord and sworn allegiance to Him with a loyalty and a devotion, which, as our Catholic Faith teaches us, must go even so far as to lay down our lives in obedience to our Sovereign and for the safety of the Empire. We did so the more joyfully because the Proclamation of Queen Victoria in 1858 assured us all, her

THE KOREAN QUESTION.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE SITUATION.

On the question of the possibility of friction between Russia and Japan in Korea, a well-informed correspondent writes :—

Far Eastern questions are just now occupying the minds of every Foreign Secretary in Europe. Not only is the balance of power in question, but, what is perhaps more important, the commercial interests on the world are involved. I refer more particularly to the brief telegram which appears in the Press this morning with reference to the dispatch of Russian and Japanese warships to the coast of Korea.

Korea has yet attracted little public attention, but to those ver ed in Eastern questions Korea has always appeared to be extremely likely to bring about friction between Rus-ia and Japan. There have been for some years thousands of Japanese troops in Korea. The City of Seoul, the capital, is patrolled by Japanese police, and there has been for some years a strong guard at the Japanese Legation in that city. The Japanese barracks, in the immediate vicinity of the Legation, are filled with soldiers, and the Diplomatic, Consular, and Military Staffs of Japan in Korea far exceed those of all the other Powers put together.

It is but natural, having regard to the proximity of Korea to Japan, and the menace which a Russian occupation of Korea would have to Japanese prestige and power in Eastern waters, that, in the event of any attempt being made by Russia to acquire Korea, Japan would practically be compelled, even alone, to contest Russia's right to it or its occupation.

RUSSIAN METHODS.

It should not be forgotten that Mr. Pavloff, Russia's greatest Eastern diplomat, who was trained in the Cassel school, and who is reputed to be not over scrupulous as to his methods, has been for some time the representative of Russia in Korea, and that he has been the cause of much friction with regard to Russia's occupation of strategical points of vantage in Korea. But the question of Korea not only effects Japan, but all the Powers. Russia practically occupies the Gulf of Chi-li, and if she were to become possessed of the Peninsula of Korea, she would have a sea-board and ice-free ports which would menace the whole world.

It is to my mind obviously the duty not only of Europe, but of America, to insist upon the integrity and sovereignty of Korea; first from a strategical, and secondly from a commercial point of view. From a strategical point of view one only has to glance at the map of Asia to see that if Russian occupation were to take place in Korea, it would control not only the Gulf of Chi-li effectually, but it would be a danger even to the German occupation of Shantung; it would be a danger to Japan, as it would control the whole seaboard of the Japanese Sea; and Russia could have no difficulty whatever in commanding the whole of the shipping of the northern waters between the Korean and Chinese coasts.

INTERNATIONAL INTERESTS.

The Emperor of Korea, during the last few years, has been induced to grant enormous mining concessions in that rich country. Korea after the Chino-Japanese War, as it will be remembered, became an independent Power, and the King of Korea who previously owed sovereignty to China, discarded his red robes, and assumed the yellow robes and title of Emperor. He knew the existing danger, and wisely proceeded to grant concessions to all Powers with whom he had entered into treaty rights. First, America, always foremost in matters of this kind, obtained a large mining concession, and the American concessionaires have some thousands of Koreans and some hundreds of Europeans in their employment, opening up some of the most important gold fields in the world. Russia sought to obtain mining concessions in the north of Korea, but up to the present moment has not a single man at work, and it is natural to assume that these concessions in the north of Korea were only obtained by Russia for the purpose of acquiring territory on the southern frontier of Manchuria. Japan, in her turn, obtained mining concessions, which she is working. Germany also obtained mining concessions, and England in 1898 obtained a British mining concession which extends over 800 square miles, and is, perhaps fortunately, contiguous to the American concession. France has obtained permission to locate an area in a similar manner to the other Powers. The granting of these concessions by Korea were unquestionably for the purpose of protecting herself from the ambitions either of Japan or Russia.

KOREA AS A BUFFER STATE.

It may fairly be asked whether the time has not arrived to have a distinct understanding with Russia that if she is allowed to occupy Manchuria, no interference on her part will be allowed by the Powers in Korea, and that Korea shall always be maintained as the Belgium of the East, and as the buffer state between Japan, Russia, Germany and Great Britain.

NAGPUR NOTES.

Our Correspondent, writing on April 7th, says:—Mr. W. A. Nedham, Commissioner, Nagpur Division, proceeds home on seven months' furlough, at the expiry of which he will retire from the service after a long and distinguished career. Mr. Nedham joined the service on 12th July 1864 as an Extra Assistant Commissioner, and was soon appointed District Superintendent of Police in which capacity he served till 1839. From that year till 1888 he held substantively the appointment of an Assistant Commissioner, officiating, however, during the same period in appointments of a higher grade. On one occasion he officiated as Inspector General of Police and Prisons of these provinces. In December 1889 he was confirmed as Deputy Commissioner and on the 1st of January 1900 as Commissioner of the Nagpore Division. In Mr. Nedham the province loses an able and experienced officer and he and Mrs. Nedham always took a prominent part in all meetings and movements which had a useful object to accomplish. Their departure will undoubtedly be a source of much sincere regret to all, and as evidence of the high esteem in which Mr. Nedham is held by the native public it may be mentioned that 'pan supari' parties are being given in honour of his departure. On Tuesday last, Mr. H. M. Majak Badruddin Ghulam Hussain of Medhi Bagh invited Mr. and Mrs. Nedham to tea at which several European and Native gentlemen were present. A farewell dinner is to be given by the members of the Commission on the 10th instant.

The Right Reverend Dr. J. M. Crochet, Bishop of Nagpur, and his Secretary the Revd. J. M. Crochet, returned from Jabalpore on Monday the 1st instant. His Lordship celebrated the Pontifical High Mass on Holy Thursday, assisted by the clergy, and afterwards performed the solemn ceremonies connected with Holy Thursday. The Revd. J. M. Crochet, Master of Ceremonies, carried out his duties during the special services of the week with zeal, and everything was conducted satisfactorily. On Good Friday the Bishop delivered an instructive sermon to a large congregation.

Nagpur was visited by a violent storm accompanied with lightning, thunder, and hail on Wednesday, the 3rd instant. It lasted for about an hour, during which time considerable damage was caused to the roofs of houses and huts in the neighbouring villages. Huge trees were up rooted and some of the public roads were impeded with debris. It is believed that several accidents have taken place, details of which are not yet to hand. The weather has since been in a very unsettled state. On Saturday evening another storm occurred but it was not so strong and the damages done were to less extent. The cotton merchants who had already lost in their speculation owing to a very dull market have suffered further losses owing to rains; there is plenty of cotton in the districts yet to arrive, but the buyers offer no encouragement, hence the sellers are holding off. The cotton presses and ginning factories have not been able to work.

The Catholic Community had a grand day in their Cathedral this morning. The Pontifical Mass was celebrated by the Right Revd. J. M. Crochet, assisted by the Master of Ceremonies, Revd. Fr. Foul x and Revd. Fathers Probst and Exertius as Deacon and Sub-Deacon, the Revd. Fr. J. M. Crochet, Junior, Superintending. After Mass the Bishop gave the Papal Benediction and granted a Plenary Indulgence to the faithful who had complied with the ordinances of the Church.

WHEN DID THE TWENTIETH CENTURY BEGIN?

Our neighbours are still greatly concerned with the question as to when the Twentieth Century may be said to have really begun. Accordingly, the editors of the "Nouvelle Revue" have asked Camille Flammarion, the great astronomer, for his opinion, and it need hardly be said that he agrees with those who consider that the Twentieth Century began last January 1—or, rather, at midnight on December 31, 1900. M. Flammarion has in his possession documents which prove that the same kind of discussion took place in 1549, 1699, and 1799; and he declares that he is quite sure that in 1999 his great nephew will be engaged in the same kind of discussion as he himself is to-day! Victor Hugo, who was born in the February of 1802, always persisted that at that time the new century was already two years old and he was very indignant when he found that all his friends did not agree with him. As to where the new century will begin, M. Flammarion declares that the Twentieth Century may be said to have been first hailed by the Russians in Eastern Siberia, by the Japanese in Tokio, by the Spaniards and Americans in the Philippines, by the French in Caledonia, and by the English in New Zealand.

"TO THE PERSON SITTING IN DARKNESS."

BY MARK TWAIN.

(Concluded from page 4.)

The result was the Chinese revolt—the indignant uprising of "China's traduced patriots the Boxers." Supposing the Americans had killed two German missionaries, would Germany have made such a charge? And later, would Germany say to her soldiers: "March through America and slay, giving no quarter; make the German face there, as has been our Hun face here, a terror for a thousand years; march through the Great Republic and slay, slay, slay, carving a road for our offended religion through its heart and bowels"? Russia also goes and plays the game injudiciously, and with "its banner of the Prince of Peace in one hand, and its loot-basket and its butcher-knife in the other," seizes Manchuria, raids its villages, and chokes its river with the swollen corpses of countless massacred peasants.

THE CHAMBERLAIN GAME IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Then Mark returns to his own country, and spreads himself for several pages, contrasting the American policy in Cuba with its policy in the Philippines. The Cuban policy, he says, was American; the Philippine was the policy of Mr. Chamberlain. In the Philippines "we played the Chamberlain game, and lost the chance to add another Cuba and another honourable deed to our good record." The more this is examined, the more clearly do we see that it is going to be bad for the business. "The Person Sitting in Darkness" is almost sure to say: "There is something curious about this—curious and unaccountable. There must be two Americas; one that sets the captive free, and one that takes a once-captive's new freedom away from him, and picks a quarrel with him with nothing to found it on; then kills him to get his land."

EXPLAINING THINGS A LA CHAMBERLAIN.

For the sake of the business, therefore, we must persuade him to look at the Philippine matter in another and healthier way:—

We must arrange his opinions for him. I believe it can be done; for Mr. Chamberlain has arranged England's opinion of the South African matter, and done it most cleverly and successfully. He presented the facts—some of the facts—and showed those confiding people what the facts meant. He did it statistically, which is a good way. He used the formula: "Twice 2 are 14, and 2 from 9 leaves 35." Figures are effective; figures will convince the elect.

Now, my plan is a still bolder one than Mr. Chamberlain's, though apparently a copy of it. Let us be franker than Mr. Chamberlain; let us audaciously present the whole of the facts, shirking none, then explain them according to Mr. Chamberlain's formula. This daring truthfulness will astonish and dazzle the Person Sitting in Darkness, and he will take the Explanation down before his mental vision has had time to get back into focus.

IMITATING KITCHENER.

As the Americans have imitated Mr. Chamberlain in their Philippine policy, so they are imitating Kitchener in showing no mercy. Mark Twain quotes from General MacArthur's report a statement that "during the last ten months our losses have been 268 killed and 750 wounded; Filipino loss 3,227 killed and 694 wounded." He also quotes a letter from an American soldier which bears a strong family resemblance to that of many soldiers' letters from South Africa. It describes the finish of a battle, and says: "We never left one alive. If one was wounded, we would run our bayonets through him."

Says Mark:—"We must stand ready to grab the Person Sitting in Darkness, for he will swoon away at this confession, saying, 'Good God, those "nigger" spare their wounded, and the Americans massacre theirs!'"

"WE ARE SO GOOD WE CANNOT DO WRONG."

But we must bring the poor heathen to his consciousness again, and then explain the facts to him, saying: "There have been lies, yes, but they were told in a good cause. We have been treacherous, but that was only in order that good might come out of apparent evil. . . . We have debauched America's honour, and blackened her face before the world; but each detail was for the best. We know this. The Head of every State and Sovereignty in Christendom and ninety per cent. of every legislative body in Christendom . . . are members not only of the Church, but also of the blessings-of-Civilisation Trust. . . . his world-girdling organisation of trained morals, high principles and justice, cannot do an unright thing, an unfair thing, an ungenerous thing, an unclean thing. It knows what it is about. Give-yourself no uneasiness; it is all right."

ON KHAKI AND THE SKULL AND CROSS-BONES.

This will give the Person a splendid new start. But although everything is going well just now, the Americans privately are a little troubled about our uniform and our flag.

"We must not have the flag out there, and the uniform." Says Mark Twain.

They are not needed there; we can manage in some other way. England manages, as regards the uniform, and so can we. We have to send soldiers—we can't get out of that—but we can disguise them. It is the way England does in South Africa. Even Mr. Chamberlain himself takes cognizance of England's honorable uniform, and makes the army down there wear an ugly and odious and appropriate disguise, of yellow stuff such as quarantine flags are made of, and which are hoisted to warn the healthy away from unclean disease and repulsive death. This cloth is called khaki. We could adopt it. It is light, comfortable, grotesque, and deceives the enemy, for he cannot conceive of a soldier being concealed in it.

And as for a flag for the Philippine Province, it is easily managed. We can have a special one—our States do it; we can have just our usual flag, with the white stripes painted black and the stars replaced by the skull and cross-bones.

He concludes his scathing satire with the following sentence:—

By help of these suggested amendments, Progress and Civilisation in that country can have a boom, and it will take in the Persons who are sitting in Darkness, and we can resume Business at the old stand.

FRANCE AND QUEEN VICTORIA.

In his chronicle M. Charmes pays a touching tribute to the memory of the late Queen Victoria, in which he recalls the action which her Majesty took in 1875 in order to prevent a renewal of the Franco-German struggle. He pays a tribute also to her late Majesty's general devotion to the cause of peace, and observes that, if she was resigned to the Boer War, it was, in the first place, because she could not prevent it, and secondly, because she was deceived as to its real character. The true responsibility, he thinks, belongs to those who abused the confidence of their Sovereign. It is very possible, he goes on, that the death of the Queen, as Mr. Balfour said, marked the end of a great era in British history, though a sudden change to the new era is not to be anticipated. King Edward VII. ascends the throne at an age when his mind has reached its full maturity. He is known to all Europe, and has everywhere left the impression of a benevolent and affable prince, possessed of a naturally sympathetic disposition. What is to be regretted, in M. Charmes's opinion, is the loss of Queen Victoria's unique boarded experience of sixty-three years, and so she carries to the tomb with her some portion of the old England. It is gratifying to read this expression of international sympathy, for M. Charmes confesses that the difficulties and even the conflicts which have arisen between England and France in the past do not prevent our neighbours from regarding us as one of the most important factors in the civilisation of the world while as for King Edward VII., he assures us that his Majesty will meet with nothing but confidence and sympathy in France, the country where as Prince of Wales he was so well known and liked

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SCOTSMEN IN INDIA.

BY SIR JOHN JARDINE, K.C.I.E.

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette".)

I come next to a group of Scotsmen who began Indian life as surgeons, men of this same hard-working and versatile spirit who, instead of leaving home as the older soldiers and civilians did at the age of sixteen or seventeen, waited to pick up a little more book-learning before going out. Francis H. Buchanan (1762-1829), chief of the clan of that name, went with diplomatic missions to Ava and Nepal, of which latter State he wrote a history. The same learned Bengal surgeon was sent by Lord Wellesley to travel through and report on Mysore, Canara and Malabar. John Leyden (1775-1811) was in the East the last nine years of his life. Joseph Hume (1777-1855), the distinguished Radical leader, was in India from 1797 to 1807. His father, a shipmaster at Montrose, died early, and the boy was left on his mother's hands. The widow got along by keeping a crokery-stall in the market; she took care to send Joseph to school, and then to apprentice him to a local surgeon for three years, after which, as was common in Scotland—and long may it be so—he went to the University. Then Mr. David Scott, M. P. for Forfar, and a Director of the East India Company, got him a place as assistant-surgeon in its sea-service. The purser dying, Hume acted as purser, and being seen to be a man of merit, he got employ on land, where, like nearly all these clever Scoto-Indians, he at once set to work to master the native languages and customs, which led to him being employed in diplomacy, and as interpreter, as well as on campaigns. In all things he did well, and being careful and canny besides, he had managed to collect £40,000, with which he went home, occupying himself at first with visiting our manufacturing centres and translating Dante's grand poem. I need not follow his political career after he became M. P. for Montrose. As behoved a lover of the poets, he did a good thing or two for some fellow-townsmen distantly connected with Robert Burns. James Burnes was a writer to the signet and Provost of Montrose. Hume became the patron or spiritual father of two of this worthy man's sons. One was trained as a surgeon and shipped to Bombay, where he rose to the highest offices, and was a traveller and explorer besides. This was James Burnes (1801-1832). His brother, Sir Alexander (1805-1841), who was killed in the massacre at Cabul, went out in the same ship, and immediately on arrival set to work at the native languages. He proved himself a daring traveller and explorer, and a fine diplomatist. Both of these brothers were authors, adventurous but plodding, brave and high-principled. It is pleasant to read Alexander's delight at being able to send home £50 to help his father before he had been two years out, pleasant, too, to find how kind other Scotsmen were to him, especially such rulers as Elphinstone and Malcolm, whom they met on first arrival. Sir John Malcolm (1769 to 1833), a brilliant soldier, statesman and governor, an author and something of a poet had reached Madras in 1783. His father, the farmer of Burnfoot, near Langholm, on the Border, ambitious for his sons, availed himself of his laird's interest to get them into careers; and we find Sir John carefully supplying him with funds when they had fallen low; and in 1804, having put together £13,000, offering £300 a year to his mother and $100 to his sister, "above all," he wrote, "let my dearest mother enjoy affluence." We see the very same trait in Robert Linnsay in his provision for his mother, the Countess of Crawford and Balcarres; and in John Clayden, a very frugal, moral, religious man who when starting with Lord Minto to conquer Java, remitted £100 to his father at Denholm, and promised to send another £100 from Batavia. It is refreshing to read in Sir John Kaye's Memoir how, when Malcolm was contesting the Dumfries Burghs in 1832, he and two of his brothers, the three knights of Eskdale, were entertained at a banquet at the Crown Inn at Langholm. "The three Eskdale knights," who had left their home on the banks of the Esk as mere children, were now, after more than half a century of good service in different parts of the globe, airing their honours on their native hillsides, and with as keen a love of their old homestead as in the freshest days of their early boyhood." Sir John Malcolm had a good heart as well as a good head, for we find that the great Mountstuart Elphinstone took note of his kind and indulgent manner to the natives in 1819. "It appears to particular advantage in his feelings towards native army, and in the doctrines he has inculcated regarding them. It is melancholy to think that he is not young, and that he is the last of the class of politicians to whom he belongs. The later statesmen are certainly more imperious and harsher in their notions, and are inferior in wisdom, inasmuch as they reckon more on force than he does, and less on affection." These are the words of Mountstuart Elphinstone (1779-1859), who served in India without a break coming home from 1796 to 1827 with the very highest distinction as diplomatist, law-maker and governor, and as a soldier under Wellington. He was also a great scholar and historian, and twice refused the offer of the Governor-Generalship. His father, Lord Elphinstone, was glad to use the influence of a brother in the Company's fleet to get two sons off to the Indian Civil Service, and Mountstuart, the eldest son, was but had to quit a boarding-school at Kensington, to pack up and away, and never saw his mother again. Very interesting is his account of Scotland as it appeared to his eyes in 1829 as he passed from Netherey along the Esk by Gilnockie and Langholm on to Edinburgh. At last he reached his old home, Cumbernauld House in Dumbartonshire, the scene of his boyhood. For example, "I recognised the place where the barrel house stood in which I once left Gray's poems till they were spoiled by rain. The mast is there, and the larch I planted, now a tall tree. . . . Going up to the west, I recognised several trees, but missed the wild plums." On the whole the feeling was that of sadness and desolation, as much pain as pleasure, since the old folks had passed away for ever. The courteous tenant of the house let him roam over it all alone. After big slice Indian bungalows, the size seems small. "They were quite unaltered, not only in the paintings, but the clock, the mouse-deers' heads, and even the ostriches' eggs. The smallness of the rooms, the homely appearance of the wainscot, struck me most. I went through the whole house with many strange sensations and strong impressions of old times; many old pieces of furniture, old grates, the old horse, etc., and other things of the same sort, which I had long forgotten were there, I saw several of the old books in the library, and an infinite number of pictures that I have often thought of, but whose faces were quite familiar. The deepest impression was made on me by my mother's bedroom." In the policies he found the ruins of his mother's cottage, "the scene of many happy hours." "I saw in full perfection these earliest and dearest haunts of my childhood, and enjoyed what I never shall again, the recollection of the days of my father and mother unmixed with more recent associations. . . . Six-and-thirty years of recollection are interwoven with those details, and hence forward I shall find it difficult to distinguish the old state of things from the new. Much more would I like to quote from the journal of this great Indian statesman, but I refrain, because Long before Elphinstone's return, these wistful feelings of regret, which most Indian officers have felt, had been put into verse by a poetess living on the Border, Miss Seranna Blamire (1747-1794), in her poem entitled, "The Nabob's Return." A certain Nabob called Patrick Maxwell felt these verses go so straight to his heart that he collected and published all that she wrote,

"As I drew near my ancient pile
My heart beat at the way;
Ilk place I passed seemed yet to speak
O' some dear former day—
Those days that I lowed me afar.
Those happy days o' mine,
While fate in the bluik the present joys
A' naething to langsyne!

"I ran to like dear friend's room,
As if had been mere;
I kaw wad ilk ane rise to sit
And hang o'er me wi a cheer;
Till soft remembrance threw a veil
Across these een o' mine,
I closed the door and aloud
To think on auld langsyne."

From what I have said, it is plain that much of what literary and learned flavour has imbued our society in India has come from Scotland, which among historians can boast of Sir W. W. Hunter, Elphinstone, Malcolm, and Joseph D. Cunningham (1812-1851), the historian of the Sikhs. This last was a son of Allan Cunningham, the Nithsdale stonemason and poet and like two of his brothers, Alexander and Francis, left his country established distinction in India. The story how these lads got their start as military cadets is told in Lockhart's "Life of Walter Scott" and shows how among Scotsmen a man may take a neighbour's part, as Burns says, while avoiding the indignity of offering him hard cash. Breakfasting with Cunninghams's family in London, Scott looked round the table and said: "What are you going to make of all these boys, Allan?" "I ask that question often of my own heart, and I cannot answer it," was the reply. "What does the eldest point to?" "The callant would fain be a soldier, Sir Walter, and I have a half promise of a commission in the King's army for him; but I wish rather he could go to India, for there the pay is a maintenance, and one can get on without interest." Sir Walter walked off to the President of the Board of Control, Dundas, Lord Melville, and the same evening saw a director at dinner, and the result was that two of the "callants" were offered cadetships. Most Scotsmen are aware how some of Burns' family got similar provision. Indeed, the connection between the Indian services and the literature of the Border was a close one in those bygone days.

(To be concluded.)

MANCHUS AND MUSCOVITES.

WHAT MANCHURIA IS, AND WHAT RUSSIA WILL DO WITH IT.

(By William Durban.)

The diplomatic dovecotes are all fluttered with very natural excitement over the fate of Manchuria. If, however, a little more trouble were taken to comprehend the workings of the Muscovite mind in political matters, certain absolutely inevitable issues would be recognised and acquiesced in, while of course international reciprocity would be insisted on. Anybody who could read the Oriental signs of the times understood two months ago that the Czar's Asiatic lieutenants had made him a New Year's gift of a very nice bit of China, without the slightest regard to the feelings of other nations. But so far as Manchuria is concerned there is no real need for surprise, much less for indignation. If this magnificent portion of China's effete northern appanage is not to revert to Russia, what on earth is to become of it?

There is a geographical term, well known to German and Russian cartographers and geographers, but not printed in English maps as yet, which will ere long become both familiar and famous. Feng Tien is the most southern fragment of Manchuria. It is the hinterland of the Liao Tong Peninsula, and is a Chinese province of no great dimensions. But it is of supreme importance.

Feng Tien is only 200 miles long, and is not more than 150 broad in its widest part. Its area does not exceed 23,000 square miles, so that it is rather less than half the size of England and Wales. But it is just this small corner of the Manchurian section of the vast Flowery Kingdom that China is most anxious to retain, while Russia is absolutely determined to secure it. Feng Tien is the southern extremity of the most southern of three grand divisions of Manchuria. Its great importance in the eyes of the Russians may be imagined from the fact that it contains the last stretch, measuring 200 miles, of the great Siberian railway, in its southern branch. That branch meets at Carbin (on the Sungari River, in the heart of Manchuria) the eastern line from Vladivostok. The united line, leaving the central Manchurian province of Kirin, then traverses North Manchuria, through the capital, Tsitsihar, on into Transbaikalia, there joining the great trunk line in Siberia at Kaidalova, near Nerchinsk. Thus, the little province of Feng Tien is all-important to Russia. It holds the terminus of her great railway system at a warm water port.

Feng Tien is a section of Shingking. The three great divisions of Manchuria are Heilung Kiang, Kirin, and Shingking, the last being far the most valuable. It is the nearest to China proper, and its metropolis is Mukden, the holy city of the Manchus and their former capital. The Cossacks have for months past quietly taken possession of Mukden and Kirine the capital of the province of that name, has been for two years held by Russian soldiers and by priests of the Greek Church. When the priests and the soldiers advance and settle together we know that Russia has gone forward and intends to stay. The Russification of Manchuria is simply in process, and no opposition on earth can prevent it. Nor would opposition be wise on any account, although a sagacious diplomacy will take measures for securing countervailing advantages.

Prince Ouktomsky, the greatest living European authority on Siberia and China, and one of the great newspaper editors of Russia, has recently sent me his new pamphlet, entitled "In Relation to China: With Observations on Russian Interests in the Far East." No translation of this momentous publication has appeared, and therefore it is not generally read outside of Russia. It is one of the most significant pieces of Russian literature of the day, for it exactly expounds the aspirations and formulates the resolves of the Russian people, apart from the official purposes of the Government. Prince Ouktomsky makes it clear that Russia must and will dominate all Northern and Eastern Asia, and he makes it his thesis to prove that she has as much right to pursue such a policy unchallenged as England claims to follow out in regard to India, or France with respect to South China.

Russians generally regard the possession of Manchuria by the Czar as the natural corollary of their annexation of Daini, as they call Port Arthur. It might have been supposed that when the Muscovite merchants, priests, soldiers, sailors, tenovoiks laid hold of that great fortress and city they would at no remote date proceed to appropriate the whole of of the region of which it is the terminal point. Without the possession of Feng-tien the Russians are in the air. Rightly or wrongly, they were permitted to seize Port Arthur. Only one result could be looked for, and now we see the inevitable coming to pass.

WHAT IS MANCHURIA?

Up to 1860 the territory thus denominated was one of the largest countries in the world. It stretched for 2,000 miles along both banks of that glorious river the Amur, the control of which was the proud achievement of the elder Muravieff. That master of military diplomacy was the brother of the indomitable conqueror of the Caucasus and the father of the Czar's late trusted adviser. He completed his life's great work by securing the partition of that ancient Empire of Manchuria which had covered 682,000 square miles. Prince Ouktomsky is at present in Shanghai, whence he writes me. He is one of the most indefatigable of promoters of Russian expansionism and his presence in China, although not in both owner and author of St. Petersburg journal betokens the determination of Russia to push her programme on without pause or flinching.

We may as well admit that what in 1860 befell the Upper Manchurian dominions must certainly be repeated in the case of the Lower Manchurian territory, which stillgives by the name of Manchuria. By a stroke of the pen after long preliminary preparations, explorations, and appropriation, all the vast region at the mouth of the Amur came into the grip of Russia. It was at once incorporated with Siberia as the Amur Province, of which all Muscovites are so justly proud, for it is one of the most splendid countries in the world. Southern Manchuria remained Chinese, but the younger Muravieff ear-marked it for his Imperial master. It measures 380,000 square miles. This is the realm which the world calls Manchuria. Vast though it is it is but half of the grand old Empire of the Mancheus of mediæval times.

The telegrams which we now read day by day with respect to negotiations between the Bear and the Dragon are only verses in the new chapter of the Muscovite apocalypse. Feng Tien is bound to fall into the hands of the Power which already holds the cities of Tsitsihar, Kirin and Mukden. These three capitals of the three provinces of Manchuria being occupied, the Russian Protectorate of Manchuria is virtually assured, no matter though the bureaucratic agents of the Czar may declare that the Protectorate is only temporary for purely military purposes. The Russians know far more of the attractions and the potentialities of Manchuria than do other Europeans. It is one vast earthly paradise of beauty, and its resources will one day astonish the world. Russia will develop these, China has simply prohibited access to any of them. Mukden the holy city which the Japanese failed to reach before their late war closed, lies on the new railway, only 60 miles north of the boundary of Feng Tien. It is one of the most beautiful cities of the Far Orient, with its delightful and spacious foreign compounds; its semi-tropical gardens its romantic river, the tranquil Hun; its vast environment of garden and plantation, periodically deluged and left with increments of fertility after the subsiding of the overflow. Mukden is the real gateway to North China. Russia already holds that vital portal. It has a population of 300,000. The whole province of Saing king is densely populated. Sailing down that charming river, the Hun, the traveller soon reaches Liao-Yang, the frontier city of Feng-Tien. Next on the line is Hai-cheng, and thirty miles further south the train arrives at Tasai-cnien, where a short branch goes off to the coast at Newchwang. Then, always parallel with the coast but at an average distance of twenty-five miles inland, the train rolls through Haichou and Fouchou to Dalni and Talienwan. The Peninsula is extremely beautiful, and the Russians may well be proud of the new Protectorate. Just behind Dalni begins a romantic range of hills called the Regia's sword, consisting of spurs of the still lofter mountains which form the Manchuria-Korea boundary.

That range of the Long White Mountains is one of the finest on the surface of the earth for exquisite scenery. Beauty and utility together will make of Manchuria in days to come one of the world's most attractive regions. Coal lies close to the surface in immense quantities, but under the blighting regime of Manchu Mandarinism no private enterprise has been permitted to work these areas. Manchuria is watered by a splendid riverine system. The grandest of the many streams is the Sungari, the chief tributary of the Amur. Its course measures not less than 2,000 miles.

Though the Russian ideals are not coincident with our own, yet the Czar will at least bring Manchuria fairly under the influences of civilisation, and his control of that magnificent territory will be a distinct gain for the general interests of humanity. Of course, we cannot entirely forget that the Russification of Manchuria will involve the application of the six points of thainovnic economy, which are conscription, passports, Press censorship, Greek orthodoxy, the knout, and a Government monopoly of intoxicating drinks. Nevertheless, even Cossack Domination will be an unspeakable amelioration after Chinese misrule. There should be no international solicitude about Manchuria, except to keep the commercial door at least ajar if possible. If Britain sees her way to assert it, she has the control of Central China at her disposal. The real trouble ahead is about that far Eastern cockpit, Korea. About that peninsula Russia and Japan will yet have momentous debates to initiate.—*St. James's.*

THE CONINGHAM DIVORCE CASE.

THE CARDINAL A WITNESS.

The further hearing of the divorce suit Coningham v. Coningham, in which the Very Rev. Dr. O'Haran is co-respondent, was continued on the 19th ult.

The jurymen, in charge of a sheriff's officer, proceeded to St. Mary's Cathedral and inspected the buildings adjacent and their surroundings.

Cardinal Moran was called by petitioner.

Petitioner (to the Cardinal): What position does co-respondent hold at St. Mary's?—He is administrator at St. Mary's Cathedral, and my private secretary.

How long has he been administrator?—I suppose about four or five years.

During the last four or five years have you received any complaints from anyone with respect to co-respondent's immorality?—I have received no complaints about his immorality.

Since 1898?—No.

Did not Dr. Murphy, of Manly, hold an investigation into a charge of immorality against co-respondent?—No.

Not since 1898?—Never.

During the vespers where does co-respondent sit?—As a rule, on the steps on the throne on my left hand side.

Could he be out of your sight for ten minutes?—He might be.

Did you not swear at the last trial that he was never out of your sight for three minutes?—No.

Have you deprived anybody in the clergy of a position in consequence of seeing a telegram?—I really think that is a matter of my private jurisdiction.

Are you not in common cause with correspondent?—I am in common cause with every innocent cause.

Especially with co-respondent? Is he not the power behind the throne, notwithstanding your exalted position?—There is no power behind the throne but the spiritual and myself.

Witness stated that he had never had any complaints of anything occurring inside the sacristy path between the Cardinal's Hall and the Cathedral. The place had been entirely altered during the last two years. It had been entirely renovated. He did not remember any wooden steps being there.

Have you ever had a complaint against him about marrying a married woman under her maiden name?—I don't remember such a thing.

This closed the examination of the Cardinal.

Mr. Want: You were asked whether you had written a letter in connection with this case?—Yes.

Is that the letter?—Yes.

Mr. Want read the letter, as follows:—

8th November, 1900.—My dear Dr. O'Haran,—I deem it a matter of duty to convey to you in this official manner my sincerest condolence in the terrible ordeal of persecution to which you are being at present subjected. I don't know that any other form of persecution is more unscrupulous or more cruel than that which endeavors to de-troy the good name and fame of our priestly character. Your consolation will be found in the words read in holy mass to-day "Blessed are they that suffer persecution for justice sake, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven." The like persecution has been the lot of the very best and holiest and most devoted priests from the time of St. Athanasius down to Father Damien in our own day. Your sacred ministry in Australia has been blessed in many ways, and has achieved magnificent results. I don't know a single one whose sacred ministery during those sixteen years has been more fruitful in work of religion. It is but natural that Satan would stir up enmity to you whilst you accomplish so much good. You may rest assured that in this attempt Satan shall be disconcerted and that all these present trials will only add to the splendor of your triumphs in our Divine Master permits the present burden of persecution as a lesson to bear his cross faithfully, whilst looking solely to heaven for reward. Should you require any material aid in your defence against this malicious conspiracy you may on my account ask for any sum that you require—Yours faithfully and affectionately Patrick (*) Cardinal Moran, Archbishop of Sydney.

DR. O'HARAN'S EVIDENCE.

Denis Francis O'Haran, the co-respondent in the suit, was the next witness.

Mr. Want: You have heard the charges made this time. Leaving out the 29th of June there is the charge of the 30th of April, then the 3rd of July, the 2nd of October and the 17th of March. Is there any foundation for the statement that you have been guilty of misconduct?

Witness: None whatever.

Petitioner: Answer, Yes or no.

Mr. Want: Don't you be quite so offensive. (To witness): Have you ever, on your solemn oath, been guilty of any impropriety or indecency of any description with this lady?—No.

Something has been said about your being at the cathedral on 17th March, and a blank sheet of paper being sent to you. Is that true?—Not a word of it.

Witness said he was at Waitara, on the St. Leonards line, on 30th of April. He left St. Mary's at 1.45, and returned at 7.45. He was absent from St. Mary's at Waitara during the whole afternoon. On the whole of the afternoon of 1st April he was at Lewisham, assisting the Cardinal at the opening of a bazaar. They left for the bazaar at about half-past 2, and returned at about 6 o'clock. This was the Saturday preceding Easter Saturday. A newspaper report was read stating that the witness was present with the Cardinal at the opening of the bazaar.

Just as the court rose a juryman asked whether the jury was to get increased remuneration.

His Honor asked Mr. Want if the case was likely to last much longer.

"Oh, yes, your Honor," replied Mr. Want.

The juryman remarked that the jury was not doing this as a labor of love.

His Honor promised to make inquiries as to whether he had the power to grant an increase.

THE CAPITAL OF AUSTRALIA.

THREE RIVAL SITES.

We have received from the Agent General for New South Wales the report of the Commissioner appointed to inquire as to the suitability of various sites for the seat of Government of the Commonwealth. According to the Constitution, the seat of Government has to be determined by the Federal Parliament, and is to be situated in New South Wales and distant not less than one hundred miles from Sydney The Federal territory is to contain an area of not less than one hundred square miles.

Summing up the conclusions of the report, the Commissioner considers that any one of the three sites—(1) Orange (or Canobolas), (2) Yass, (3) Bombala Eden (Southern Monaro)—will be suitable. If the final selection is to be governed mainly by considerations of cost of acquisition, and present accessibility as between New South Wales and Victoria, Yass would be entitled to first place; but the resources of that site for an effective water supply for a large population are not as satisfactory as could be desired. If the quality of the soil and the character of the climate are accepted as the controlling factors, Orange (or Canobolas) would be entitled to first place; but the cost of resuming land within this area will be very heavy, and the water supply of the Canobolas catchment is not very promising for a large population. This site has the additional drawback of not being, in respect of accessibility a fair compromise as between Sydney and Melbourne. If the Federal territory is, within reasonable limits, to be selected independently of cost and of present accessibility, Southern Monaro combines more distinctively appropriate features than either Canobolas or Yass. On their own merits, apart from the considerations indicated above, and having regard to the future, rather than the initial, requirements of the Commonwealth, Southern Monaro is entitled to the first place, and Canobolas and Yass may be bracketed as about equally suitable.

A COLONEL'S WONDERFUL ATHLETIC RECORD.

The Anglo-Indian Colonel, ætat fifty or thereabouts, is always supposed to be a more or less red faced or sallow-faced individual with much expanse below his chest, and an irritable liver. One of the finest possible exceptions to any rule, and this one in particular, is Colonel Savage, an athlete who will never see fifty again, and who is now almost fit for a Powerhall or Sheffield handicap. The Colonel, who has just taken his departure from Ceylon, has left behind him in that beautiful island a record of which even the Amateur Champion of India, Norman Pritchard, who ran second to Kraenzlein and Tewksbury over here last year, might be proud. In 1895 he took second place in the 100 yards, the hurdles, and the high jump at Colombo. In 1896 Colonel Savage was beaten by Bombardier Manning in a 100 yards race, but a week afterwards beat the Bombardier by two yards in a similar contest, which he ran in record time for Ceylon 10 3-5 sec. He was then in his forty-ninth year. In the same year he won the hurdles, the 100 yards, and 220 yards at Kandy, were among others he met and beat T. Y. Wright, the fastest three quarter in the Island, an athlete not a day over twenty-six years. The following year he ran second to Warlow in the 100 yards at Darrawella, and in the championships at Kandy May, 1897, he ran second in the 100 yards to Roberts but at Colombo he beat the crack sprinter of the Loyal North Lancashires at their annual sports, in the 100 yards race. Last May at Kandy, Colonel Savage in his fifty-third year, won the 100 yards race in 10 3-5 secs, and in the 220 yards' handicap, starting from scratch, he simply left his field. Altogether a unique record for a man of his age.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

Mr. C. J. Yerkes, the great Chicago millionaire, has arrived in London on behalf of a syndicate interested in the Charing Cross, Euston, and Hampstead new railway tube, and other similar schemes

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

WHAT we believe to be the first instance of a militia officer passing the practical tactical examination for fitness to command, which has hitherto been understood to be restricted to regulars, has recently occurred in the person of Major E. W. Horne, 3rd battalion Seaforth Highlanders, at Cairo. While expressing our pleasure at this, and congratulating Major Horne on gaining such distinction, we may remark that in view of the duties now required of the militia it would appear to be desirable that such a test of fitness should be required of all field-officers aspiring to succeed to the command of their battalions. It is now generally well known that all commanding officers in South Africe did not display conspicuous ability in leading their battalions in the field. The militia did not furnish many failures, but it formed no exception to the rule, proving the absolute necessity that the capacity of all officers for their respective duties should be severely tested. But it is not commanding officers only who should be subjected to this ordeal. The development of modern arms has caused the devolution of command in action to company officers and section commanders, demanding that all leaders, should be capable of performing the duties required of them. The case of Major Horne may well give a lead to a new departure in his respect. What he has done voluntarily may with equal will be done by others, but if there should be no general disposition to follow his example the test he has undergone should be made obligatory as a necessary qualification for command.

The last few years have unfortunately witnessed several outbreaks of infectious disease on board the *Britannia*, training ship for cadets, but in none have the effects been so disastrous as in the epidemic of influenza which has been raging at Dartmouth for some weeks past. Two fatal cases at least have occurred amongst the cadets, and one of the naval instructors has also fallen a victim, while several serious cases remained when the establishment was temporarily broken up last week. Under these circumstances it is not unnatural that the parents of cadets should feel somewhat aggrieved, and that their feelings should find an outlet in letters to the papers speaking of the 'old, rotten ships' on which their sons are berthed, and advocating various remedial measures. . . The whole question appears to be one of over-crowding. . The cadets return from vacation bringing with them the germs of those complaints to which youth is most liable. They are shut up during study hours in classes of sixteen or twenty in the same somewhat cramped class-rooms which formerly accommodated only ten or twelve, and as a result on any infectious complaint breaking out it spreads with great rapidity. . . In the case of epidemics on board of the boys' training ships a reduction of the numbers embarked in a particular ship has been sometimes effected with very satisfactory results.

The reply of the Civil Lord of the Admiralty to Commander Oliver Young, M. P, for Wokingham, the only naval representative in the Lower House, in regard to the administration of the Naval Ordnance Department, is scarcely satisfactory. Commander Young was informed that a committee had been appointed to inquire into the matter. The gist of Commander Young's inquiries was the necessity of placing such an important branch solely in the hands of naval officers, including warrant officers. Were the latter adopted and commissions as lieutenants awarded the senior and most deserving of the class, it would in a great measure overcome the feeling of disappointment that has too long existed among such invaluable public servants. Naval artillerists know that the zeal and ability of chief and other gunners would add largely to the success of their efforts in administering the department, and we trust that the First Lord will allow nothing to interfere with the efficiency which this reform will give, especially when it also complies with the wishes of the Service he represents.

Sir John Colomb, in the "Times," pronounced Mr Brodrick's statement, disclosing the general outlines of the military programme of the Government, as a "masterful performance," which will be found, he thinks, to have "automatically promoted him in public estimation from the rank and file of industrious and painstaking officials to a full commission in the higher order of statesmanship." What is most remarkable in the War Minister's scheme, according to Sir John Colomb, is its "breadth of view and the obvious sense of proportion and perspective in presenting it." Sir John Colomb has long devoted attention to the subject of naval and military defence. What he says is briefly this: The Government for the first time tells Parliament and the country plainly and clearly what is the work to be done by the Army. It is a declaration of Imperial military requirements setting up a standard by which success or failure of means and methods to attain it can be tested. It remains to be seen whether the inducements offered will get the men we require. For once both parties are pledged to a military standard. Under such a condition of things, popular opinion will insist upon the man being got, and both parties will have to bow before it. It may be that voluntary means may fail to bring men in sufficient numbers into the ranks except under conditions which the country considers financially prohibitive. But if the country accepts as an article of faith a standard involving numbers appropriated to certain definite military objects, the country may be trusted to insist on having the numbers, even if it has to pay in person rather than by pocket.

Sir Robert Giffen, in the "Times," March 14, dealing with the "Army Scheme," puts a pertinent question., Mr. Brodrick told us in his statement last Friday that the home establishment of the Regular Army is to be 155,000. He told us also that he proposed to have three army corps of Regulars amounting to 120,000 "But how," asks Sir Robert Giffen, "is he to get three army corps of 120,000 out of an establishment of 155,000? The thing would seem to be impossible." Sir Robert seeks information on another point. Mr. Brodrick stated that the number of recruits last year was 45,000, and further that two years training is required of the recruit before he goes on foreign service. "Consequently," writes Sir Robert Giffen, "a home establishment of 155,000 will comprise 90,000 recruits not fit to go on foreign service. In addition 30,000 will be required for garrison duty at home. The total is 120,000, which leaves 35,000 and not 120,000, as the number available for the three army corps which Mr. Brodrick tells us about." Mr. Brodrick will say, of course, that in Sir Robert Giffens' calculations no account is taken of the Army Reserve. But the latter provides an answer, for, to quote his words again, if such is the official argument," the army corps we are to get are to be no more fit for foreign service than the Army we had at home in 1899, when we could not send a single battalion abroad until emergency was proclaimed and the Reserves were called out."

Sir Henry Howorth wrote to the "Times" (March 11 on the subject of the "Dual Control of the Army, pointing out that in Russia, Germany, Austria, and Italy the Sovereign is the Commander-in-Chief of the Army. Sir Henry has consulted many soldiers of the highest rank, and he holds strongly that it would be a gain if in this country also the Sovereign was not only treated as the head of the Army, which he is, but also as its only Commander-in-Chief, in the same way that the Emperor of Austria and the King of Italy—neither of them professional soldiers—are commanders-in-Chief. As Sir Henry puts it:—"What soldiers whom I meet resent in the present arrangement is that a civilian should be the Parliamentary mouthpiece of the Army, and should be its responsible admistrative official. The sentiment is largely a sentimental one, but it exists very widely, and if it were possible to meet it, we should secure a double gain. The Army could no longer complain that its affairs were directly represented to the world and to the country by an unprofessional person; and secondly there would be an end of the rivalry and friction which must ensue, except men have angelic natures, when there is a dual control with a dissipated responsibility."

The St. "James's Gazette" of Wednesday contained a letter from An Officer, dealing with "General Officers' Expenses." It is complained that the field of selection of general officers is restricted, so far as the most important home commands are concerned, to men with means. Therefore, it is argued, if Mr. Brodrick wishes to secure the best men, he must make his terms liberal enough to attract them." This correspondent goes on to say:—"Of all the generals who have done really well in South Africa, I do not know of more than one, or perhaps two, who could afford to take a general's command in England on present terms. Is this gallant Officer sure of his facts when he makes this rather sweeping assertion? The circle of his military friends, may be, is limited. We by no means wish to dispute the soundness of what he states, so far as the expenses of home commands are concerned; but from our knowledge of the generals in South Africa, we have no hesitation in saying that from ten to twelve, at least, would be quite prepared to accept the duties of home commands if called upon.

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"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a cod-liver oil of an efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means unpleasant, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

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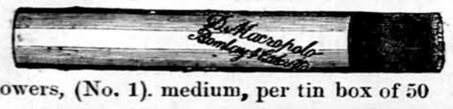

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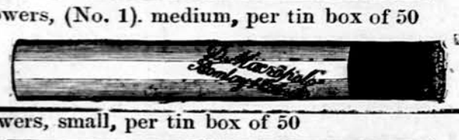

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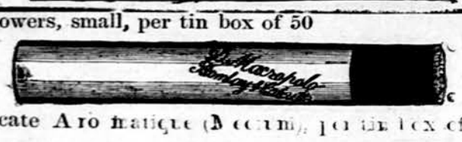

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THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON" They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

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CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members

Yours obediently,
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CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

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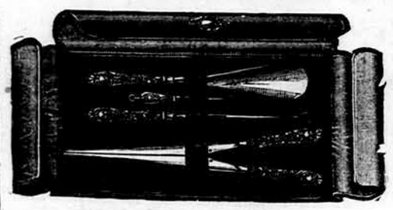
Shoe horn, glove stretcher &c. Rs. 24.

Shoe horn, glove stretcher, &c. Rs. 24.

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Silver back Hair Brush, Rs. 12.

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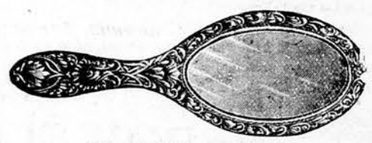
Silver back Hair Brush, Rs. 15.

Silver back Hair Brush, Rs. 12.

Tortoiseshell Comb, Rs. 20.

Tortoiseshell Comb, Rs. 19.


Silver Back Mirror. Rs. 36.

Silver Back Mirror, Rs. 36.

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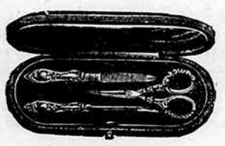
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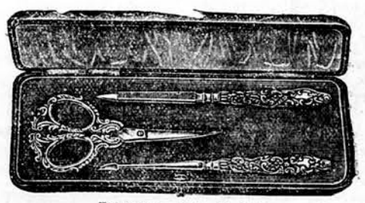
Manicure Set, Rs. 21.

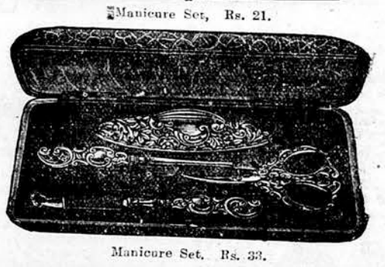
Manicure Set, Rs. 46.

Pair Silver Toilet Bottles in case, Rs. 35.

Silver and Plush Photo Frame Rs. 25.

Silver and Plush Photo Frame. Rs. 25.


Manicure Set, Rs. 21.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